



**History
and
Government**



California State Capitol at Vallejo, 1851-1852

Solano County
History
and
Government



Front Cover

The first official seal of Solano County was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors by unanimous vote on April 20, 1965. The border of the design includes pillars of the old State Capitol building at Benicia. Dominating the county is the figure of Chief Solano for whom the county was named. Within the outline of the county we include the blue skies, mountains, lakes and the vast agricultural area (first in economic importance) traversed by major federal and state highways. Surrounding the outline of the county we show a plane to depict Travis Air Force Base (our third largest economy). The golden rays indicate our benign climate, the University of California at Davis, the gas wells of Rio Vista, the ships of Mare Island (our second source of wealth) and the pleasure boats symbolic of our growing recreational areas. We consider it a great seal for a great county.

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CHAIRMAN

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RAYMOND E. CHURCH

COLON O. KILBY

County of Solano

Fairfield, California

94533

DAVID BALMER
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
COURT HOUSE
PHONE 425-0621
AREA CODE 707

LARRY BALL

CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Dear Citizens of Solano County:

This booklet is presented with the hope that it will bring you closer to your local government. Self government is the foundation of the American system of local government. A government of this type can be efficient and effective only when supported by an interested, active, informed citizenry.

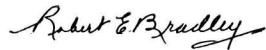
We hope that a study of this booklet will serve to acquaint you with the government of Solano County so that you will be encouraged to take a more active part in it.

The Board of Supervisors holds regular meetings each Tuesday and cordially invites your attendance. You are most welcome to visit the county departments at any time. The spirit of the town meeting still exists in the operation of your local government and we feel that this helped our Nation to grow strong and will continue to keep it strong.

Sincerely yours,



Colin Kilby
District 1



Robert Bradley
District 2



Ellis Godfrey
District 3



Wallace Brazelton
District 4



Ray Church
District 5

Solano County Board of Supervisors



Colin Kilby
District 1



Robert Bradley
District 2



Ellis Godfrey
District 3



Wallace Brazelton
District 4



Ray Church
District 5

Foreword

In compiling the following highlights of Solano County history we have tried to be factual, however brevity required that many important items be omitted.

ROBERT H. POWER

ERNEST D. WICHELS

WOOD YOUNG

The Crossroads

From early days this county has been the crossroads of Northern California. By 1839, the horse and pack mule between Captain Sutter's New Helvetia and General Vallejo's Pueblo de Sonoma passed over the Dug Road Canyon in Green Valley. Clandestine trade with the Russians at Fort Ross and their final sale of livestock to Captain Sutter crossed the county on this route.

During the Gold Rush a major portion of the traffic from San Francisco to the mines was carried by river boats along our southern boundary. Land traffic came via Dr. Semple's ferry at Benicia to Silveyville and on to Fort Sutter.

The Pony Express route crossed our county. On April 23, 1860, the first relay rider from Missouri was ferried over the Straits at Benicia.

When the golden spike was driven in 1869 at Promontory, Utah, Solano was crossed by the first transcontinental railroad, through Jamison Canyon to Vallejo. Today, the S.P. main-line traverses our county, crossing at the Benicia bridge.

Interstate 80, the major arterial freeway from the Bay Area to the east and north bisects our county. Traffic from the great San Joaquin Valley destined for the Redwood Empire must come through this county.

Telegraph and telephone lines have long crossed here. Today, electronic reflectors on Mt. Vaca and Lagoon Valley hills carry voices with the speed of light.

Natural gas generated eons ago comes pulsing under our farms in mammoth pipe lines from Canada, which joined with our Rio Vista gas field supplies Bay Area industries.

In the air, practically all of the material and personnel bound to our military outposts in the Far East must transit from Travis Air Force Base.

Whether the metropolitan population wishes to ski, to fish, to camp, to play—or the hinterland to shop, see the Giants, or 49'ers, or the opera—all must cross our county.

Truly, Solano is Northern California's "Seven Corners."

History

Solano County was occupied for untold centuries by Indians who called themselves "Patwins." Those in the Vacaville Township area belonged to the hill Patwin sub-group and the rest of the county was occupied by the plains Patwin sub-group. A few of their village place names have survived phonetically in such modern place names as Suisun, Soscol, Ulatis and Putah. How long this group occupied Solano County is undetermined, but artifacts of stone age men have been found in Green Valley which were used in 2000 B.C.



Courtesy John Galvin

Suisun Indian by Louis Choris in 1816

The Patwin Indians at the time the Spanish arrived lived in village sites which had been continually occupied for as long as a thousand years or more. The native flora and fauna provided abundant food with acorns and buckeye balls the diet staples. In the distant past the Indians of California had learned to leach in sand with ash-water the bitterness from acorns and deadly poison from the buckeye balls. They dug wildflower bulbs such as the common brodiaea and bluebells. Their meat supply was antelope, tule elk, deer, wild ducks and rabbit. A cider was made from manzanita berries.

The Patwin basket art was highly developed imitating the world's best basket makers, the Pomo, who lived to the northwest. These stone age men made great use of the rocks of Solano County in the manufacture of their implements. From Putman Peak basalts near Vacaville were fashioned points and diggers. Pendants for their shell chains were ground into shape from onyx mined at Tolenas Springs. Scrapers, diggers and points were made from the jaspers and chalcedonies of the Allendale area. They gathered collections of petrified wood from the same area. The sandstone concretions in the foothills yielded yellow and red ochre for face and body paint while the sandstone boulders were turned into mortars and pestles. From outside the Solano County area they brought obsidian for arrowheads and various kinds of shells for basket decorations and money.

The Patwin Indians departed from the county over a century ago, but their stone implements are still being turned over with each spring plowing or lie unmolested in centuries old village mounds like the one at the Pena Adobe. These unmolested mounds will yield silent but forceful clues to future scientists about the stone age men that called themselves "Patwins."

The rancheria of the Suisun tribe (their word for west winds) was near Rockville. Sem Yeto, afterwards Christianized as Francisco Solano, was their chief and held sway over most of the tribes between Petaluma Creek and the Sacramento River. Smallpox epidemics in 1837-1839 decimated most of the Indians in that large area—70,000 were reputed to have died. But Chief Solano was spared—the Spanish had brought vaccine as well as Smallpox. In 1850 the remnants of the Suisun tribe moved to Napa. They are reputed to have later journeyed back to bury their chief near Rockville.

In 1835, the Mexican government commissioned Commandante General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo to colonize the lands north of San Francisco Bay as a buffer against the Russians at Fort Ross and to protect his settlers from hostile Indian attacks. Initially, General Vallejo defeated the Suisun, Soscol, and several other tribes in a serious battle at the Soscol-Creeks Junction with the Napa River. There were about 200 Indians lost in this encounter. Later, Chief Solano and General Vallejo became true friends and prevented any Indian clashes.

Offers of free land to settlers were spread to New Mexico by soldiers and trappers who traversed the area. Tales of tall grass and ample streams of water brought immigrants from the parched mesas of the Southwest. Among them came the Armijos, Vacas and Penas to settle in our county. While General Vallejo gave provisional occupancy, the official land grants were thereafter made by the Mexican Governors.

The Mexican regime lasted until June 14, 1846, when the California Republic with its Bear Flag took over at Sonoma—for three weeks. (The American flag was raised July 7th at Monterey.) General Vallejo was taken prisoner by the Bear Flaggers, and held captive at Fort Sutter, despite the fact he had always been favorable to the United States. The area that became Solano County continued as part of the Sonoma territory for three years under the American Government.

The boundaries of Solano County were set February 18, 1850 by the first elected legislature of the territory of California. General Vallejo as a respected member of that body, named the county after his friend Chief Solano.

Grants

Five Mexican land grants within our boundaries were years later patented by the U.S. Government, and two others were denied by our Courts.

(1) The Suisun Rancho of four square leagues was petitioned for by Chief Solano, January 16, 1837, with General Vallejo's help. Approved by Governor Alvarado, January 21, 1842, the grant covered Suisun Valley. Chief Solano sold it for \$1,000 to General Vallejo, May 10, 1842. Then on August 29, 1850 the General sold it to A. A. Ritchie for \$50,000, with Robert Waterman acquiring a third interest. The U.S. Patent to the 17,752 acres was made January 17, 1857 by President Franklin Pierce.

(2) The Tolenas, or Armijo grant was given Jose Armijo, March 4, 1840, by Governor Alvarado. Located in the Tolenas area, boundary disputes developed and the U.S. Patent for the 13,315 acres was finally given October 12, 1868 by President Johnson.

(3) The Los Putos Rancho on June 6, 1842, was provisionally granted by General Vallejo to "Manuel Baca and the families he brings." (Afterwards identified as Juan Manuel Vaca and Juan Felipe Pena.) It encompassed an area from Vacaville north far greater than the allotted ten square leagues. The U.S. Patent for 44,383 acres was given June 4, 1858 by President James Buchanan.

(4) The Rio de Los Putos grant of four square leagues spreading along both sides of Putah Creek was made December 18, 1842 to William Wolfskill, a naturalized Mexican citizen. It was occupied by a brother John R. Wolfskill who became the first American settler in Solano County. The U.S. Patent of 17,754 acres was given December 18, 1858 by President Buchanan.

(5) The Los Ulpinos Rancho was given John Bidwell in 1844 by Governor Micheltorena. It spread four leagues along the west side of the Rio Sacramento and one league inland on the Montezuma Hills. The U.S. Patent for 17,752 acres was signed by President Johnson August 9, 1866.

(6) The Soscol Rancho of eleven square leagues was deeded General Vallejo by Governor Micheltorena June 18, 1844 for \$5,000. It covered the Benicia-Vallejo area and north along Napa River. His title was rejected by the American courts, but sales made under it were allowed by pre-emption payments of \$1.25 per acre.

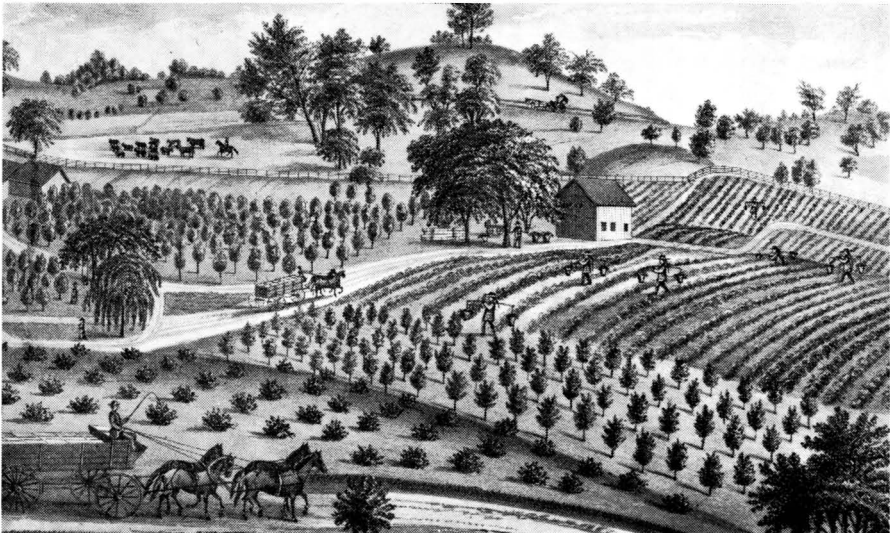
(7) The Luco or El Sobrante (Spanish for what remains) grant might have encompassed 284,000 acres including the Montezuma Hills and northward towards Putah Creek. The Luco Brothers professed to have purchased it for \$15,000, from Jose de la Rosa, who claimed Governor Pio Pico had granted it to him for express purposes not defined. The Luco title was declared spurious by the American courts, and under pre-emption the land was resold to the settlers.

Putah Creek Area

John R. Wolfskill, our first American settler, brought fruit tree seeds and cuttings from Pueblo Los Angeles in 1842—on horseback. Planting freely he became the father of our fruit industry. Apricots, oranges, olives, figs,

Chinese Coolies labor in the fields near Vacaville

Thompson and West Atlas of Solano County, 1877



nuts and vines proved more lucrative than many mines during the gold rush. Fifteen years after planting, two dry date seeds fruited the first commercial dates in the United States.

John encouraged settlement of the region by sharing his plantings and "know how." In one season 124,000 olive cuttings were sold, as an example.

After the United States had replaced the Mexican regime, John R. Wolfskill purchased a half interest in the 17,754 acre Rancho Rio de Los Putos for \$5,000 from his brother William Wolfskill, owner of the grant. This area was south of Putah Creek.

In 1875 the townsite of Winters north of the creek was laid out by the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad. It was named after Theodore Winters, a prominent breeder of fine horses. Other early settlers included Sarshel, Mathus and Milton Wolfskill, Edward McGary and E. G. McMahon.

John R. Wolfskill died in 1897. His daughter Frances in 1934 bequeathed 107 acres of the rancho to the University of California as an experimental farm. Better varieties of fruits and cultural orchard methods have resulted.

Today, at the head of an avenue of gnarled olive trees planted in 1861 by the pioneer stands State Historical Landmark #804—a tribute to the enrichment of the horticultural knowledge of the entire State from both past and present experiments.

Ten miles to the west of Winters in Yolo County is the giant Monticello Dam with storage of 1,602,000 acre feet of water, and a firm annual supply of 260,000 acre feet, for use by Solano County farms and cities. Supplemental irrigation water from this source is given the credit for increasing our county's agricultural income 15 million dollars since 1961. Tomato and sugar beet crops account for much of this revenue. The cities of Vacaville, Fairfield, Suisun and Benicia were also allotted water from Monticello Dam. In addition recent water contracts with the University of California at Davis, the State Medical Facility at Vacaville and the Maine Prairie Water District have been made.

Townships

There are twelve townships in Solano County all of which were created in the early days of the county's history.

In 1850 Judge Joseph Winston divided the county into just two townships—Benicia and Suisun.

As more settlers arrived with only transportation by horse drawn vehicles, the need arose for further subdivisions to supply voting places, local constables and Justices of Peace. At the rate of one a year the following were established: Vallejo (1851), Vacaville (1852), Green Valley (1853), Montezuma (1854) and Tremont (1855).

This satisfied the early local government needs until 1863 when O. Bingham petitioned the Board of Supervisors for establishment of Maine Prairie Township, where a large wheat exporting port existed.

Three years later the villages of Rio Vista, Silveyville and Denverton were accorded township status. The last area recognized by the Board of Supervisors as needing a township was Elmira in 1871.

With the advent of horseless carriages, incorporation of cities, and population decline of small rural centers such as Denverton, Maine Prairie, Silveyville and Tremont, townships became a less important unit of government. Finally in 1952 a new Judicial Act was ratified by the voters of California and townships State-wide lost their constables and Justices of the Peace. This left the townships of Solano County meaningless legal divisions which are still used to designate the voting districts, such as Silveyville #1. Collectively, however they preserve some of the historic place names in our county.

Post Offices

The first post office established in Solano County was Benicia on November 8, 1849. On this date the number of United States post offices in the new Territory of California was increased from two to nine—Monterey and San Francisco having been named a year earlier. Thus Benicia, Coloma, San Jose, Sacramento City, Sonoma, Stockton, Vernon (Sutter County), became the first nine in California.

The second post office in our county was established in Vallejo in 1851, when that city became the State Capital. However, it was closed in 1853 when Benicia acquired the Capitol—and was not re-established until 1855. Benicia was then the only post office in the county until April 18, 1854 when Suisun was added, to be followed in June and July by Vacaville, Putah (at Silveyville) and Cordelia.

A post office called Barton's Store (exact location in doubt) served jointly with "Suisun" from February 3, 1857 to January 18, 1858, when the latter was named Suisun City with John B. Lemon as postmaster. (John Waterman Barton was the only postmaster at Bartons Store.)

The new county seat of Fairfield was accorded a post office December 31, 1858 until early 1861, when it was closed. All mail was then received through Suisun City for eighteen years.

The now lost post office site of Solano, established in 1862 was closed in 1868 in favor of Davisville (Davis), which continued to be located for ninety days in our county, when it was moved to Yolo County.

Putah post office was changed to Silveyville in 1864, but closed in 1871, as Dixon had become a post office in 1869.

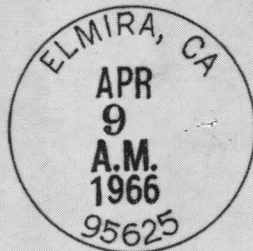
The coming of the railroad in 1869 named such post offices as Dixon and Elmira.

But the government refused to approve the railroad name Bridgeport, because that was already used in Alpine County, and the historic name Cordelia again became a post office.

There have been thirty-eight post offices designed in Solano County, of which only nine remain in operation today, with three named branches that have cancellation privileges. Those now continuously surviving since establish-



PRAY
FOR
PEACE



Courtesy Don Birrell

Postmarks of independent stations and branches in Solano County

ment are Benicia (1849), Vacaville (1854), Vallejo (1855), Suisun City (1857), Rio Vista (1858), Dixon (1859), Elmira (1873), Bird's Landing (1876) and Fairfield (1879).

The independent branches and stations with postmarks today are Mare Island, Travis and Nut Tree.

Benicia

General Vallejo, when released from prison at Fort Sutter gave Dr. Robert Semple a portion of his Soscol grant for a townsite on Carquinez Strait, only subject to, (1) a city there be named Francisca, (2) a ferry be established. Thomas O. Larkin joined the venture and a 2100 acre city was surveyed by March 1847.

First named Francisca in honor of Mrs. Vallejo, it caused a furor in San Francisco because of the name similarity, and it was changed to Benicia. (One of Mrs. Vallejo's other given names.)

Benicia was the second city incorporated by the new Legislature of California, on March 27, 1850. The first was Monterey.

The Benicia Barracks were established on April 30, 1849, and two years later became the headquarters of the U.S. Army of the Pacific. The two-story stone "clocktower" barracks with slotted gunports overlooking the Strait survives today.

Independently of the Benicia Barracks was the Benicia Arsenal starting in 1851 and continuing until 1964. Two of its famous buildings are the camel barns, where the last of the U.S. Army camels were auctioned off in 1864.

Benicia-ites claim the discovery of gold at Coloma was first leaked to the world by Charles Bennett boastfully displaying a few nuggets in Captain Von Pfisters store.

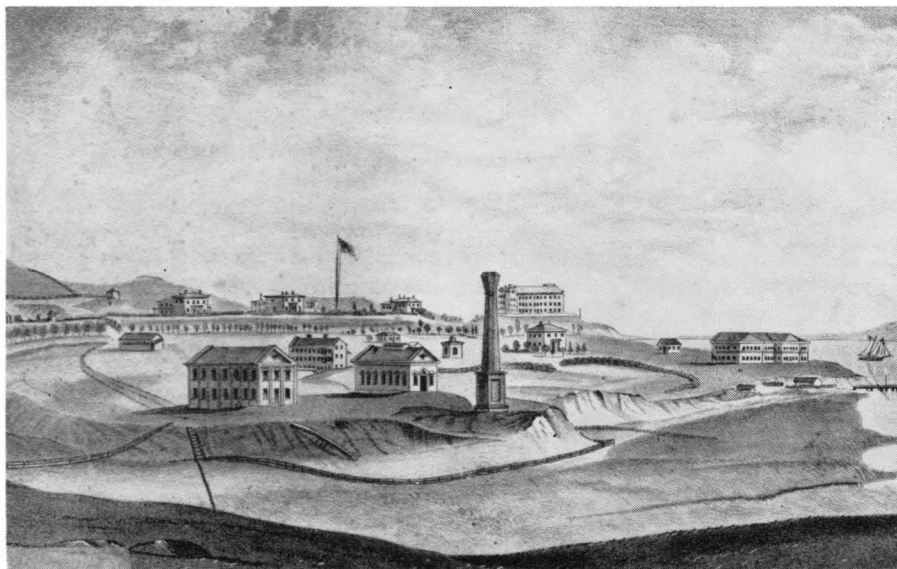
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company in 1850, established its terminal at Benicia for its fleet of sidewheelers plying to the Isthmus of Panama to transport gold seekers.

The Capital of California paused in Benicia for thirteen months (1853-1854), when Sacramento claimed the honor. The brick Capitol building then became the Solano County Courthouse until 1858 when Fairfield usurped that honor. The restored two-story building stands today as a State Historical Monument visited by thousands.

Beginning 1879, for more than fifty years the Southern Pacific Railway used the largest ferry in the world, the "Solano" to transport trains across the Strait of Carquinez.

Benicia, "the Athens of early California" possessed such schools as—St. Catherine's Academy, built 1854, razed March 1966; St. Augustine's Episcopal College for young men (1853), St. Mary's of the Pacific (for girls), (1855); Benicia Young Ladies' Seminary (1852), predecessor of Mills College in Oakland.

The First Presbyterian Church (1849-1875) of Benicia was the first one of Protestant faith in California, with an ordained minister. The Dominican



Thompson and West Atlas of Solano County, 1877
United States Arsenal—Benicia

Fathers came in 1854, along with the foundation of St. Catherine's Convent. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, an excellent example of "Carpenter Gothic," built in 1859 is still in use.

In St. Dominic's Cemetery is the grave of Sister Concepcion Arguello, whose sad romance is immortalized in poetry by Bret Harte.

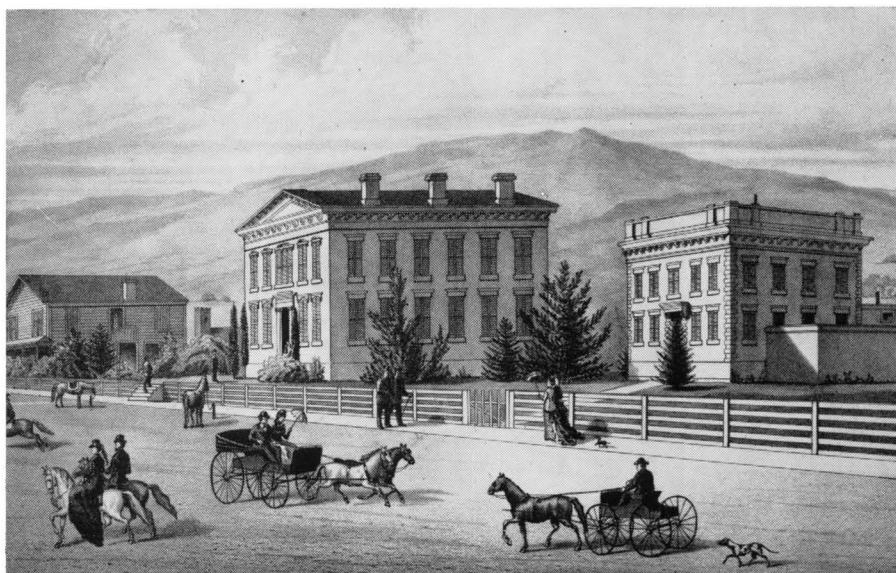
Jack London lived in Benicia while gathering material for "John Barleycorn."

No other city in Solano County has a heritage as rich as early Benicia.

Fairfield

Mr. A. A. Ritchie purchased the entire Suisun Rancho in 1850 from General Vallejo, and sold Captain Robert B. Waterman an undivided one-third interest for \$16,000. Twenty-nine months later Mr. Ritchie was accidentally killed and Waterman was named attorney-in-fact to dispose of the 17,752-acre rancho.

Thus Captain Waterman became the founder and namer of Fairfield. The town site was plotted in 1856 and named after Fairfield, Connecticut where the Captain was raised. As the rich Suisun Valley lands sold, and squatters ceased to be a menace to the U.S. confirmation of the Rancho title, Waterman promoted the moving of the county seat from Benicia to Fairfield. He offered sixteen acres called Union Square to the county, plus four adjacent blocks to the town of Fairfield and his personal bond of \$10,000, if the movement succeeded.



Thompson and West Atlas of Solano County, 1877

Court House, Jail and Offices—Fairfield

The election September 18, 1858 showed the votes: 1029 for Fairfield, 625 for Benicia and 10 for Vallejo. The latter city voted for Fairfield to spite Benicia who had taken the State Capital from them in 1853.

Temporary quarters were provided for the county offices by Captain Waterman until a jail and brick courthouse were completed by 1860 on the donated site. The total cost, including furnishings was \$26,400, which was raised by a 50 cent general tax.

Eighteen years later in 1878 a two-story hall of records was erected just twenty feet west of the courthouse. The cost was \$15,400, for which bonds were sold carrying 7% interest. The new building was joined to the courthouse by a steel bridge on the second floor; which in spite of suggestions was never used as a gallows. Instead a wooden gallows was erected near the jail—which the first victim cheated by hanging himself. This jail was replaced in 1908.

The courthouse was destined to serve until 1911, when the present reinforced structure faced with granite was completed. The new building was built just north of the old courthouse—so close that office furniture was moved across ramps through the windows. The old building was razed and the brick salvaged. The cost of the jail and courthouse approximated \$291,000 when completed.

Although the county seat, Fairfield had grown slowly. Suisun remained the business and rail center until the city of Fairfield was incorporated December 12, 1903. In 1910 the railroad depot was diplomatically renamed Suisun-Fairfield.

The business growth of the county by 1951 caused the erection of a new fireproof two-story annex sixty-five feet west of the courthouse—with no steel bridge connection. The cost was \$282,240. The Auditor, Assessor, Surveyor, Tax Collector, Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools occupy it, leaving space for three Superior Courts, Recorder, County Clerk and Board of Supervisors in the main building. The County Library built in 1931, with offices on the second floor is located south across Texas Street.

The first county infirmary known as the poor farm was built in 1876 on 60 acres in the Tolenas area, about three miles northeast of Fairfield. In 1920 a new county hospital was built on the Rockville Road, one mile west of the courthouse, where it furnishes medical assistance to the indigent and needy.

Two private hospitals are located in Fairfield. The Intercommunity Hospital built with community donations and loans, opened its doors, January 3, 1960. Thirty-two beds are provided in the main building, plus forty-eight more in the recently added adjacent annex. The Fairfield Hospital built earlier has twenty-two beds. As for convalescent homes—Sunny Acres has ninety beds and Suisun Valley has sixty-four.

The Travis Air Force Base, in 1942 was located on the windswept plains four miles east of Fairfield. Originally called the Suisun-Fairfield Army Air Field, in 1951 it was changed to honor Brigadier General Travis, killed in a B-29 crash on the Base. Called the "Gateway to the Pacific" it is now one of the Nation's largest installations. Operated with 13,000 military and 3000 civilian personnel and a payroll of 67 million, it has airlifted 514 tons of cargo, and 1877 passengers, over seas in one day. An estimated cost of the Base is 500 million dollars.

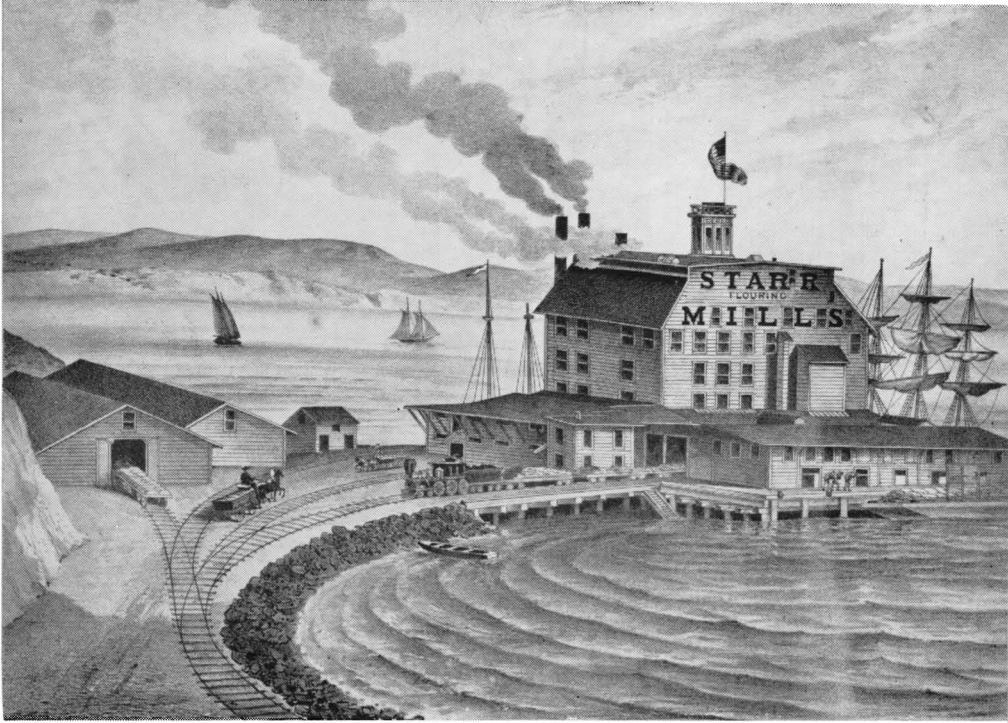
In 1940 Fairfield's population was 1312, and 10,087 by 1955. In March of 1966 it reached 28,000. Then on March 30th, 1966 Travis Air Force Base with an area of 4832 acres was annexed burgeoning the population within Fairfield city limits to 44,000.

Vallejo

The first non-Indian to set foot on our shores was the Don Juan Feliz Ayala of the Spanish sloop San Carlos. In August 1775 he landed on what he called "Isla Plana." The name was retained until 1840 when it was changed to "Isla de la Yegua" (Mare Island) by General Vallejo.

Ole Johnson and his bride reached our mainland on a beautiful spring day soon after—and called it "Eden." When General Vallejo proposed "Eureka" as a name for California's new capital, his fellow legislators insisted it be called "Vallejo," in recognition of his donation of the site on his Soscol Rancho.

But few men have played a more prominent part in the early history of California, and none more conspicuous in the history of Solano County, than General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. When appointed Commandante at Sonoma, he first subdued the Indians and then made friends with them. The most serious initial battle was fought at Thompsons Gardens near the confluence of Soscol Creek and Napa River where two hundred Indians of Chief Sem Yeto



Thompson and West Atlas of Solano County, 1877

"Starr Flouring Mills," Starr & Co. Proprietors—Vallejo

tribes were killed. Later, Vallejo and the Chief became allies in combating hostile tribes.

Although not considered disloyal to his Mexican superiors, Vallejo always possessed an admiration and sincere friendship for the Americans and counseled annexation of California to the United States before 1845. Unjustly held captive by the Bear Flaggers at Fort Sutter for some months he wholeheartedly endorsed the new regime and became one of our first State Senators.

Commodore John D. Sloat, the man who raised the American flag at Monterey July 7, 1846 was sent to California to select a site for a Pacific Coast navy yard. In July 1852 Congress purchased Mare Island for \$83,401. Admiral David Glasgow Farragut (then Commander) arrived September 16, 1854 to build the yard. He served there for four years. Many mementos of the Admiral's stay are preserved in the Historical Society's museum at Vallejo.

In 1846, one Victor Castro had received title to Mare Island of some 3,000 acres from Spanish Governor Juan B. Alvarado. (He was pasturing horses there.) The U.S. government derives its title from John B. Frisbie and Beeger Simmons, grantees of Castro.

In 1859 the first warship (*Saginaw*) on the Pacific was built at Mare Island. Since, there have been built a total of 506 naval craft of all descriptions, from the battleship *California*, cruisers *San Francisco* and *Chicago*, some 60 destroyers and destroyer escorts, and more than 40 submarines—12 of which are nuclear-powered.

It was the respected General Vallejo who secured the second location of the State capitol for his city, by extensive financial promises. A temporary

capitol building was built in which the Legislature met January 5, 1852. Dissatisfied with poor housing facilities, the Legislature moved out precipitately on January 12th to Sacramento. A devastating flood there brought the capital back to Vallejo on January 3, 1853. Although the General had almost ruined himself financially in striving to meet his promises, the Legislature was still dissatisfied and moved to Benicia on February 4th of that year.

Beginning in 1851 Vallejo was governed as a township, with two justices of the peace and one constable, and an informal town council.

It was incorporated by the Legislature in February 1867, and the first meeting of Trustees was held April 1, 1868.

A new charter and commission form of government was approved in 1899; a new charter was adopted again in 1911. The present charter, under the City Manager and Council form, was adopted in 1946.

Vallejo contributed to the history of politics in this state with the notorious "tape worm" ticket in 1871. The uniform ballot form which we use in California today is the outcome of the indignation aroused by the tape worm ticket.

Major geographic change in the waterfront and shoreline occurred in 1914 when a four-mile bulkhead was constructed, which sealed off the bay waters which until then extended inland more than a mile to Lemon Street. The next radical change occurred with the Urban Redevelopment, 1964-66.

The California Pacific began building from South Vallejo, easterly, in 1867; several years later it established another terminus at Benicia, connecting with the earlier road at Suisun.

The Napa Valley steam railroad was built from Vallejo, toward Calistoga, beginning in 1869.

The Napa Valley electric road was constructed northerly towards Calistoga, with the first train running to Napa on July 4, 1905.

Until the late 1920's, Vallejo had water transportation with both San Francisco and with Napa for more than 80 years.

This town was recognized as an important wheat port from 1869 to the 1880's. In fact, in the years 1870-72 it was the leading wheat export port in the United States; in the year 1872, alone, more than 110 clipper ships cleared this port with wheat for British ports.

The oldest and largest continuous civilian industry in Vallejo, began as the Starr Mills in 1869. The daily capacity then was 80,000 pounds of flour. Now the General Mills plant produces 880,000 pounds per day. Unknown to the housewife, seventy different varieties of flour are now milled.

Vallejo's future water supply is guaranteed by contracts with the huge Monticello Dam project.

Mare Island Navy Yard now merged with the Hunters Point Yard operated under the title San Francisco Bay Naval Shipyard, with headquarters at Vallejo.

Suisun

In 1848, Daniel Berry and his family of six became the first permanent American settlers in Suisun Valley, on the Suisun Rancho.

The countryside was then covered with wild oats and dotted with oaks.



Courtesy P. M. Neitzel

Cordelia Hotel at turn of century (1900), formerly Bridgeport Hotel

Tule elk (wapiti) and antelope were numerous. Wild fowl swarmed in the marshes, while grizzly bears dominated the hills. And virgin soils awaited the plow.

Prior to 1850, Landy Alford, Nathan Barbour, John M. Perry and Henry Sweitzer chose to settle on these lands. Charles Ramsay, John Stilts and W. P. Durbin were the pioneers in Green Valley, on the Soscol Rancho.

Disappointed gold seekers became farmers, and by November 1852, the first election in Suisun Township had 156 voters. Such pioneers as Christy Manka, Wm. B. Brown, J. R. Chadbourne and Samuel Martin voted that day.

Water transportation from the embarcadero in the island of Suisun came in 1851, via Captain Wing's schooner "Ann Sophia." The Captain soon mapped and named the town of Suisun and it developed into the business center.

The American settlers planted wheat and vegetables on the rich valley lands. As early as 1852, a carload of potatoes was shipped by boat from the Suisun embarcadero.

Long delays by the American courts in adjudicating Mexican land grant titles encouraged squatters to move in. A Squatter's League headed by a James Dorland was formed in the valley. When the Suisun Rancho title was confirmed to A. A. Ritchie, Mr. Dorland angrily departed—only to be killed by a squatter's bullet at his new location.

With wheat being shipped in volume from the Suisun embarcadero, a steam flouring mill was erected there, and ground its first flour on December 1, 1854. George Dingley's mill with the overshoot water wheel in Green Valley was a contemporary mill.

Circuit riders first brought the Gospel and open air camp meetings were held on Suisun Creek. In the fall of 1856, the Rockville Stone Chapel was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with donated labor and funds. Restored, it stands today as State Historical Landmark #779.

Other stone buildings that survive from the 1850-1860's are the Martin, Ramsay, Barbour and Jones dwellings. The latter was constructed by Bear Flagger Granville P. Swift who is buried in the Rockville Cemetery.

The Solano County Herald, first newspaper in the county moved to Suisun from Benicia along with the transfer of the county seat to Fairfield in September 1858. In 1869 it became the Solano Republican which name it bore until 1961.

Suisun City was incorporated October 9, 1868, with a population of 200. A high plank walk was early constructed to permit the courthouse officials to walk dry shod to work.

By 1870, Suisun City was joined to New York City by transcontinental railroad. The route then passed through Jamison Canyon to Vallejo. Ten years later the present route to Benicia conquered the Suisun "sink," and whole trains were ferried across the Strait. Whistle stops such as Teal, Jacksnipe, Goodyear and Cygnus made the Suisun Marsh famous to San Francisco duck hunters.

The transition from wheat to cherries, apricots, prunes, peaches, pears and grapes on the Yolo silty clay loam soils of Suisun and Green Valley was made by 1900. The fruit industry brought prosperity and beauty. Supplemental irrigation water from Monticello Dam came in 1960 to perpetuate the agricultural use by future generations of some of the best soils in California.

Vacaville

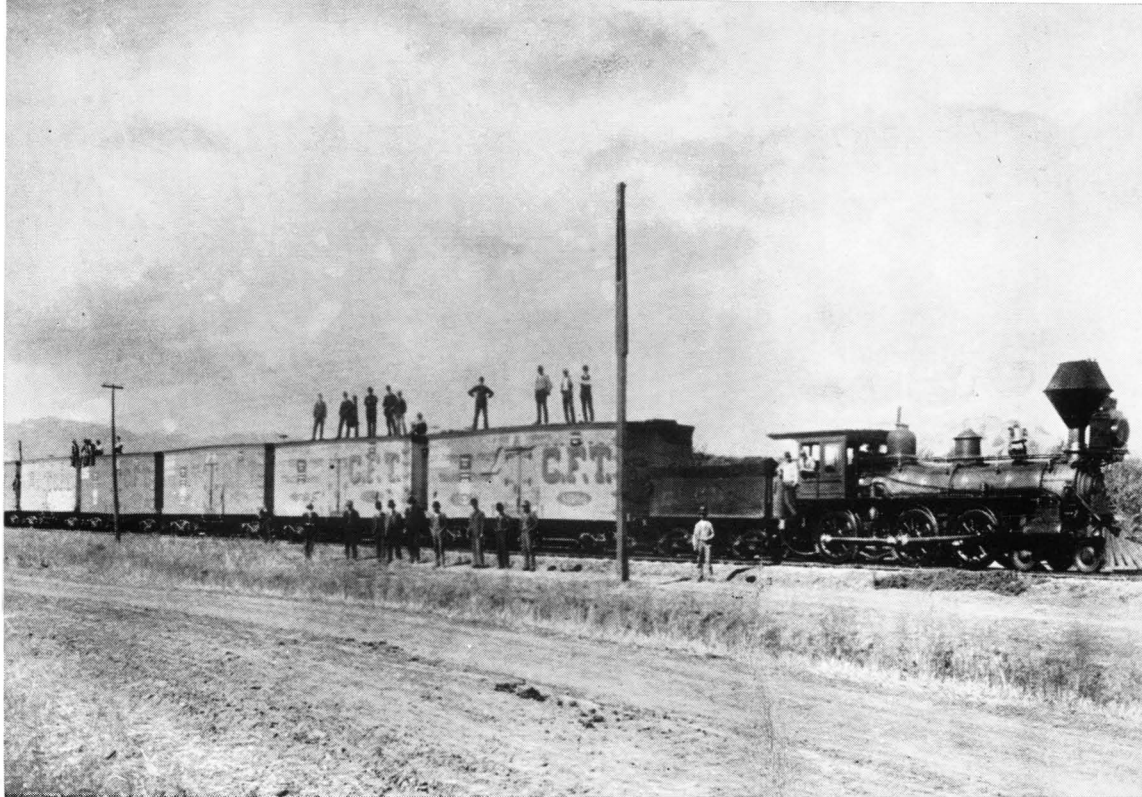
In the Spanish Mission days the Vacaville area was the home of the Ulati Indians on Arroyo de Ulati. To the north lived the Puto Indians on Rio Puto. It was between these two streams that the Mexican government in 1842 granted ten square leagues of land to Juan Vaca and Juan Pena. At first called "Lihuaytos," the name was changed to Rancho Los Putos in 1845.

Tradition says that General Vallejo housed the women and small children at Sonoma while the men built adobe casas in Lagoon Valley, assisted by 25 Santa Barbara Mission trained Indians. The Vaca Adobe was damaged by earthquake in 1892 and razed, but the recently restored Pena Adobe still stands at State Historical Landmark #534.

The first trail from Sonoma to New Helvetia passed both houses. History says that the Bear Flaggers spent the night of June 14, 1846 at the Vaca Adobe with General Vallejo as their captive, while en route to Fremont's camp.

Like all early Dons, the Vacas and Penas raised cattle only for hides and tallow. Unmarked rancho boundaries and straying cattle caused a bitter title dispute with Wolfskill on Putah Creek, which was finally decided in Wolfskill's favor by Governor Pio Pico.

Vaca and Pena had a similar dispute with Armijo, holder of the unmarked Tolenas grant on the south. It was 1857 before the U.S. Government survey accurately defined the boundaries of the Los Putos Rancho.



Early fruit train—Vacaville Area

Courtesy Vacaville Library

With the American occupation and the gold rush came squatters and eager purchasers for the good rancho lands. Many were willing to sell. The first recorded sale was from Manual Baca (Vaca) to John Patton, Sr. and Jr. and Albert Lyon on April 7, 1849. \$8000.00 was the price for half a Spanish league between Alamo and Ulatis Creek—only vaguely described. Other sales followed.

On August 21, 1850 nine square miles were deeded William McDaniel by proud Don Vaca with the provision that a city thereon be named for him. Also he was paid \$3000.00 and promised 1055 lots when a mile square city was surveyed. "Mapa de al villa a Vacaville" was filed the following year by surveyor E. H. Rowe and Vacaville was born. The streets were given Spanish names but the map was never followed by American purchasers.

Lots were sold to Mason, Wilson and Mr. McGuire for hotels. E. F. Gillespie established the first store. William Hooten was appointed the first postmaster on June 1, 1854.

In this decade early American settlers were farming in the Rancho or adjacent to it. The most remembered pioneer names besides Lyon and Patton were Bassford, Pleasants, Miller, Martel, Long, Hawkins, Stevenson, Donaldson, Dobbins, Allison and Hoyt.

In 1855 the first school north of Benicia was the Ulatis Academy founded by Professor Anderson on the south bank of Ulatis Creek; today's East Main Street. In 1861 he sold the enlarged school to the Pacific Methodist College



Peña Adobe after restoration

Courtesy Wood Young

South, which became the first chartered college in the Sacramento Valley and the fifth in California. The original structures burned in 1864. They were replaced on the present Andrews Park site. The Baptists bought the institution in 1870 and operated it as California College for a decade when it removed to Oakland.

Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With The Hoe" was the most famous student of the Pacific Methodist College. As a young man he lived with his mother in Lagoon Valley.

The California Pacific Railroad reached Vaca Station (Elmire in 1869). Vacaville business men built a spur line to their city from Elmira. Their enterprise perhaps saved a mass exodus from Vacaville to the railroad, such as occurred at Silveyville. Even so by 1878, Elmira had 500 residents and Vacaville 400.

Confirmation by the United States of the Los Putos Rancho title in 1858 made good all prior sales within its boundaries and spurred new sales. By 1880 almost all of Vaca's 22,192 acre share of the Rancho had been sold. The Penas retained about 1700 acres of their half share at that date.

Rapid changes from livestock raising to wheat farming to horticulture came with American purchasers. Fruit trees were planted on all available valley and hillside parcels between Vacaville and Winters. By 1888 one half of the deciduous fruit produced in California came from Solano County. By 1900 prosperous Vacaville was shipping 1800 carloads annually of fresh fruit

raised without irrigation. By the depression days of 1930, irrigated orchards elsewhere produced heavier tonnage per acre of quality fruit, which reverted the hill orchards to pasture, and brought depression to the city dependent on the fruit industry. In 1940 the population of Vacaville was stationary at 1600.

The Basic Vegetable Products Co. came in that decade to dehydrate onions and garlic, and now has 800 employees during peak season.

The nationally famous Nut Tree progressed from a wayside inn in 1921 on the main highway to its present status. In addition to superlative food, it has a named postal station and an airport. Now within Vacaville City limits, it requires 300 steady employees.

World War II established the Travis Air Force Base seven miles away, as an aerial port of embarkation for all Pacific flights carrying men and material. An estimated 40,000 transient military men pass through this base annually. (The present figure is much greater.)

The California Medical Facility in 1955 located two miles south of Vacaville with an initial investment of \$19 million. Used both as a hospital and a prison, it has 2100 inmates and 500 civil service employees. The annual cost of operation is about \$3½ million.

The American Home Food Products Company has officially opened their giant plant in the area. Among other products, they manufacture Chef-Boy-Ar-Dee foods. Fifty thousand pounds of beef are used daily and enough spaghetti annually to cover the States of Texas and Alaska combined. Ten acres under one roof supply employment to 700 employees during fresh tomato season—the busiest period.

Leisure Town, an adult retirement community within the city limits of Vacaville, houses some 1500 residents.

In 1965, Vacaville City's population was 16,500—a tenfold increase from 1940.

Dixon

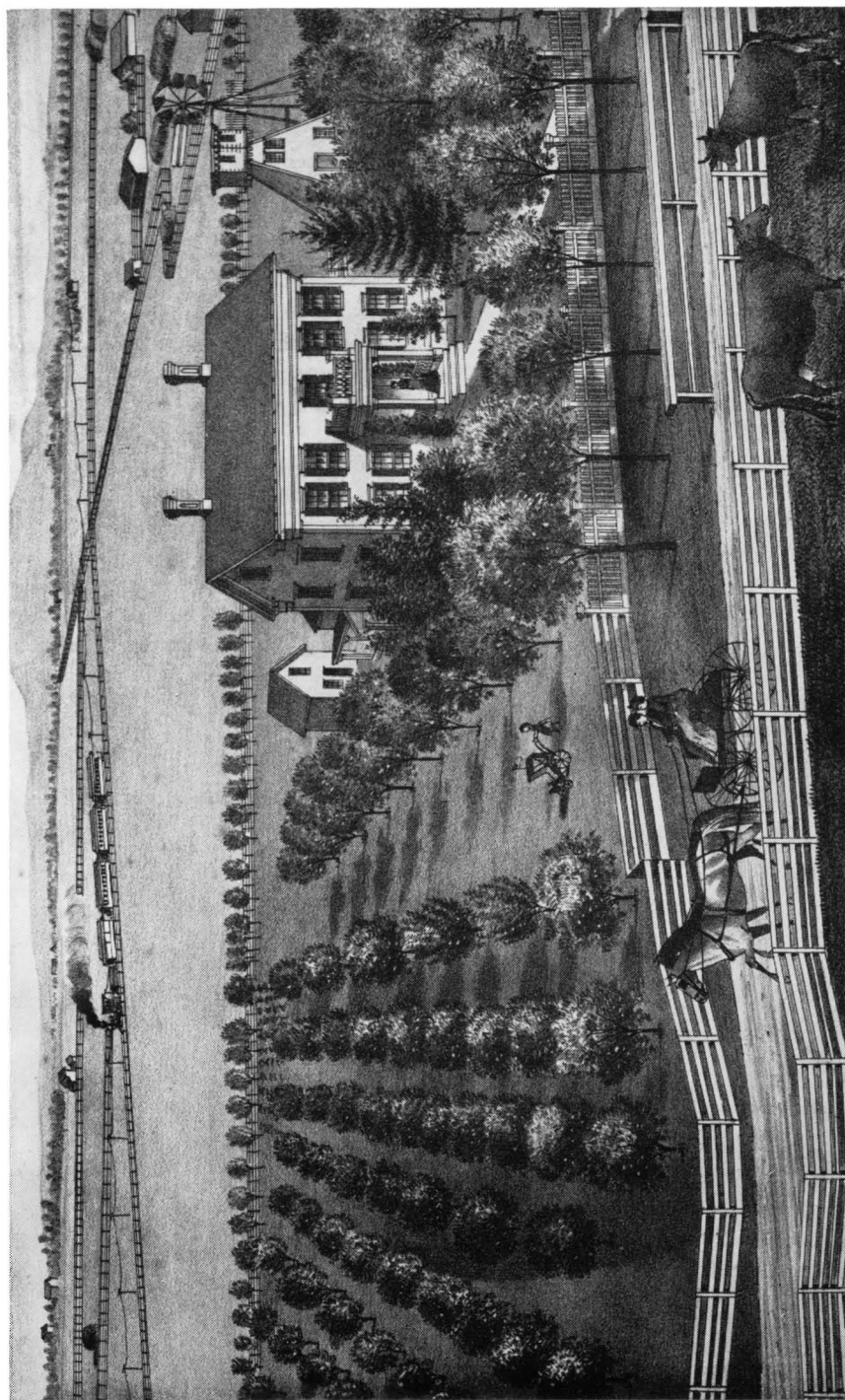
Ghost towns, Silveyville and Maine Prairie contributed to the initial building of Dixon.

Elijah Silvey in 1852 established a stopping place on the old route from Benicia to Sacramento. A red lantern on a flag pole at night cheered belated wayfarers on to the hostelry. A trading center of one long street soon developed, with a post office called Putah.

Mrs. Carrie Fountain at age 102 relates she saw Tom Thumb and his tiny wife drive down that street preparatory to a show in the meeting hall!

The California Pacific Railroad came through Solano County in 1868, and Silveyville moved four miles east to meet it. Pioneer Peter Timm hauled some buildings intact to the town called Dixon.

Maine Prairie, an embarcadero on Cache Slough was settled in 1859 by Captain Merrithew. As a grain shipping port at the head of navigation, a village sprang up. In 1863, 50,000 tons of grain were water-bound there—only exceeded that year by the Port of Stockton. As with Silveyville the coming of the railroad caused removal of the business firms to Dixon.



Early Agriculture—Dixon

Thomas Dickson gave ten acres for a railroad depot and townsite in 1868—which was misspelled Dixon. W. R. Ferguson of Maine Prairie erected the first house. Grain brokers, Eppinger & Co., and Blum and Sons moved their businesses there because of rail connections.

The excellent soils near Dixon attracted such thrifty pioneers as the Rohwers, Ellis, Mayes, Halls and Peters. The Bank of Dixon was chartered in 1874 by J. C. Merrifield. The Dixon Tribune was founded by editor R. D. Hopkins on November 14th of that year.

By 1876, the town had a population of 1200 and ranked second only to Vallejo in general prosperity. Seven hotels, fourteen stores, four warehouses, a flour mill and a brewery were listed when Dixon City was incorporated in 1877. A tri-weekly stage connection to Binghampton and Maine Prairie was maintained—fares 50 cents and \$1.00.

Heavy yields of grains delayed the drilling of irrigation wells until the turn of the century. Then it was found that with water, alfalfa produced four to six tons of hay per acre—and the dairy industry thrived. In 1912, a recorded 4723 acres produced 28,261 tons of hay. In that year the H. R. Timm Dairy of 240 cows averaged 3000 quarts of milk daily.

By 1925 the Doyle-Davey Dairy was the largest certified milk producer in the world with 400 tubercular-free cows. Roy Gill and James Fulnor were prominent dairymen, with Howard Vaughn a leader in the pure bred sheep industry.

Tomatoes and sugar beets competed with alfalfa for irrigation water from a dropping water table. Some wells were deepened to 800 feet in the area. The building of the Monticello Dam in 1957 was the solution to water problems on the excellent soils known as Dixon Ridge.

District 2068, a small irrigation district delivered its first water in 1927 to the heavy clay soils southeast of Dixon. After depression difficulties, the District today has prospered with 1100 acres devoted principally to irrigated clover pastures.

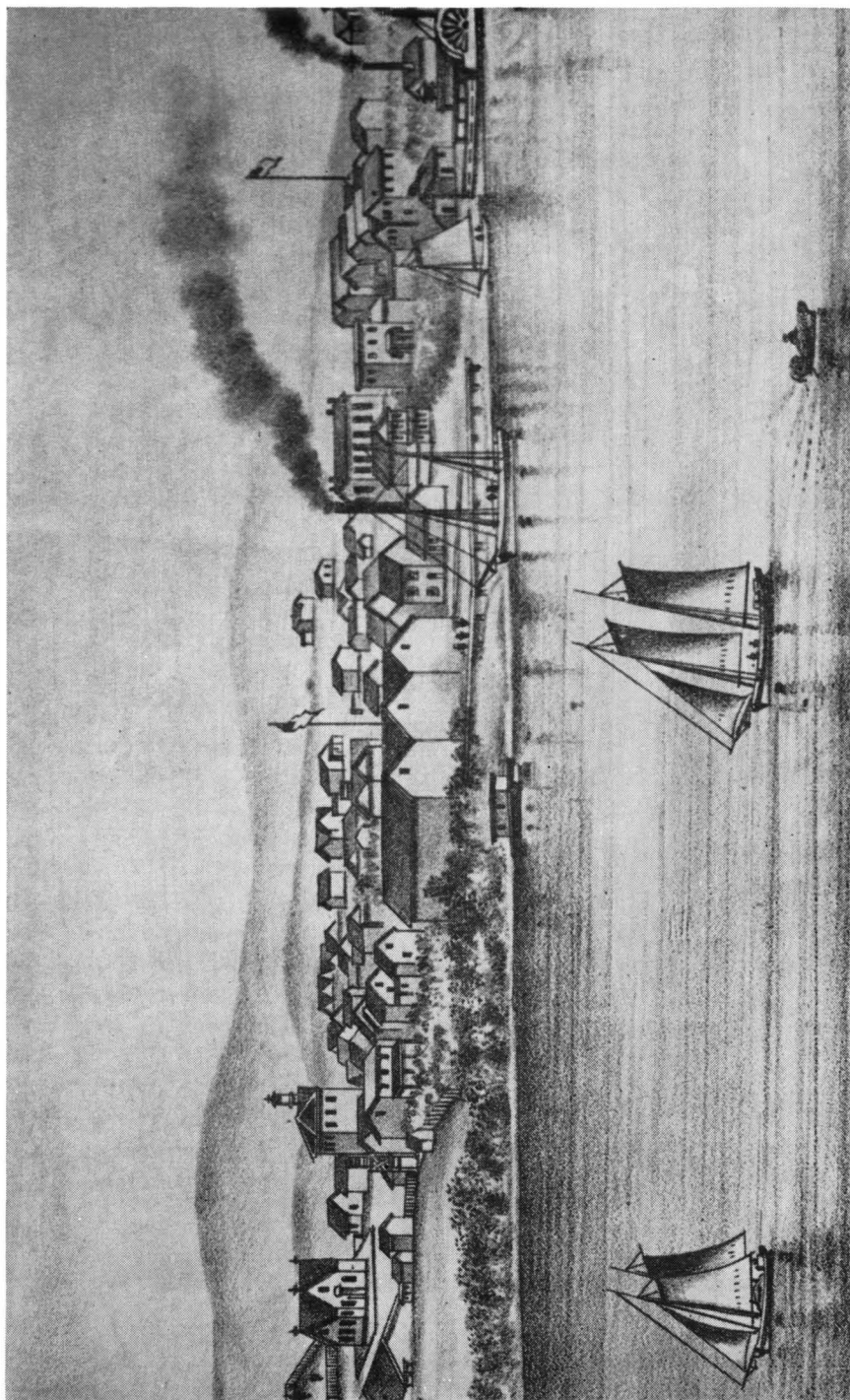
The extensive plains of Maine Prairie became the sheep center of the area—now supplying about 150,000 lambs and sheep to the industry.

The Mace Meat Co., a division of Armour & Co. slaughter 33,000 head of cattle and 377,000 lambs annually. Stoeven Bros. Meat Company slaughter about 78,000 cattle and 256,000 lambs. These two plants in 1965 were the largest slaughterers of spring lamb in the United States.

The U.S. Naval Radio Station, the U.S. Information Agency (Voice of America) and the Signal Corps Commercial Stations with a personnel of five hundred, now supply worldwide radio contacts from the Dixon area.

Rio Vista

John Bidwell, grantee of the Los Ulpinos Rancho, in 1847 began selling undivided fractions of his grant at low prices. A chaotic condition soon resulted in land titles. The rancho was then surveyed into twenty equal parts and sold on the steps of the Benicia Courthouse December 3, 1855 to the



Rio Vista—1862

Thompson and West Atlas of Solano County, 1877

occupants of the 17,700 acres for a total of \$2,591. The area was thought to be of little agricultural value.

In 1857 Colonel N. H. Davis laid out a town called "Brazos del Rio," on the Sacramento river bank south of Cache Slough. The name was changed in 1860 to Rio Vista. A flood in 1862 carried the small settlement away. It was rebuilt on the edge of the Montezuma Hills, on land owned by Joseph Bruning and T. J. McWorthy and called New Rio Vista. Salmon fishing proved lucrative and river steamers docked here. In 1866 the steamer Yosemite blew up at the wharf killing eighty people.

Wheat replaced the native wild oats on the Montezuma Hills—after the settlers had cleared their land of many generations of shed elk horns. Dr. Hugh Hugar Toland gradually purchased 11,800 acres in the hills, which was farmed by his friends E. C. Dozier and W. B. Pressley and others.

Vegetable crops on the rich delta lands, which were slowly reclaimed by high levees aided the village called "river view" in Spanish. Asparagus became one of these crops.

Then on June 18, 1936 a natural gas well was brought in on the Emigh ranch. Now the Rio Vista field has 175 producing wells and is one of the largest in the nation. The recent main gas line from Canada is connected with the distribution system of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from our field.

Rio Vista now provides Cadillac length parking spaces on the downtown streets. And the Delta Marina on the Rio Sacramento in the city limits provides 185 covered berths for pleasure craft—all occupied.

The Blackwelder Manufacturing Co. produces the Marbeet Harvester for digging sugar beets. 8000 of these machines are in use worldwide. The U. C. Blackwelder tomato harvester is the latest venture. 170 of these are in the field and 200 more ordered for 1966. Cost approximates \$30,000 each, but thousands of manhours of stoop labor are saved by their use.

On a portion of the rejected Luco Rancho grant near Collinsville stands the second oldest extant house in Solano County—the Montezuma Adobe, built in 1846 by Lansford W. Hastings, an agent for the Mormon Church, who called it Montezuma City as he planned to obtain a Mexican land grant there. The United States flag was raised July 7, 1846 at Monterey—the adobe was abandoned and no Mormon Colony reached Solano County. The four room and attic adobe house was reoccupied in 1852 by L. P. Marshall, and found to contain a set of coin counterfeiting tools. Continuously maintained as a residence until 1963, it was purchased by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. as the site of an auxiliary power plant. Hopes are entertained that the company will perpetuate the historic dwelling, said to be the fourth oldest in northern California.

Also near the ghost town of Collinsville with its homes built on stilts, is the McDougal Livestock Company, one of the larger feed lots in the State. The corral capacity is 17,000 head. About 41,000 cattle are fattened annually, consuming some 47,000 tons of various feeds.

Solano County Government

When Solano County was founded in 1850 its governmental functions were simple. From 1850 to the turn of the century legislative responsibilities were administered by the State Legislature and only those basic functions of government that directly concerned the citizens were given to the counties by state law. The county serves as an arm of the government of the State of California. The structure of county government is completely controlled by statutes which are passed by the State Legislature.

For the first fifty years of its existence the role of county government was simple and the demands on it were few—title to land boundaries, marriage, birth, and school records, apprehension of crime and the collection of necessary taxes were needed to support county and state government operations.

The role of county government today is extremely complex. This may be largely explained by the explosive growth of Solano County's population which has imposed ever increasing demands by the citizenry for additional services to be performed by county government.

Present county government is involved in such things as countywide planning for development, airport and multi-million dollar air base installations, navy yard operations, dams for water conservation, flood control, storm water drainage, industrial development, prisoner rehabilitation, recreation, complex school systems and great highway routes.

In the past the county performed only services required for all residents of the county such as education, welfare, injustice and recording of documents,

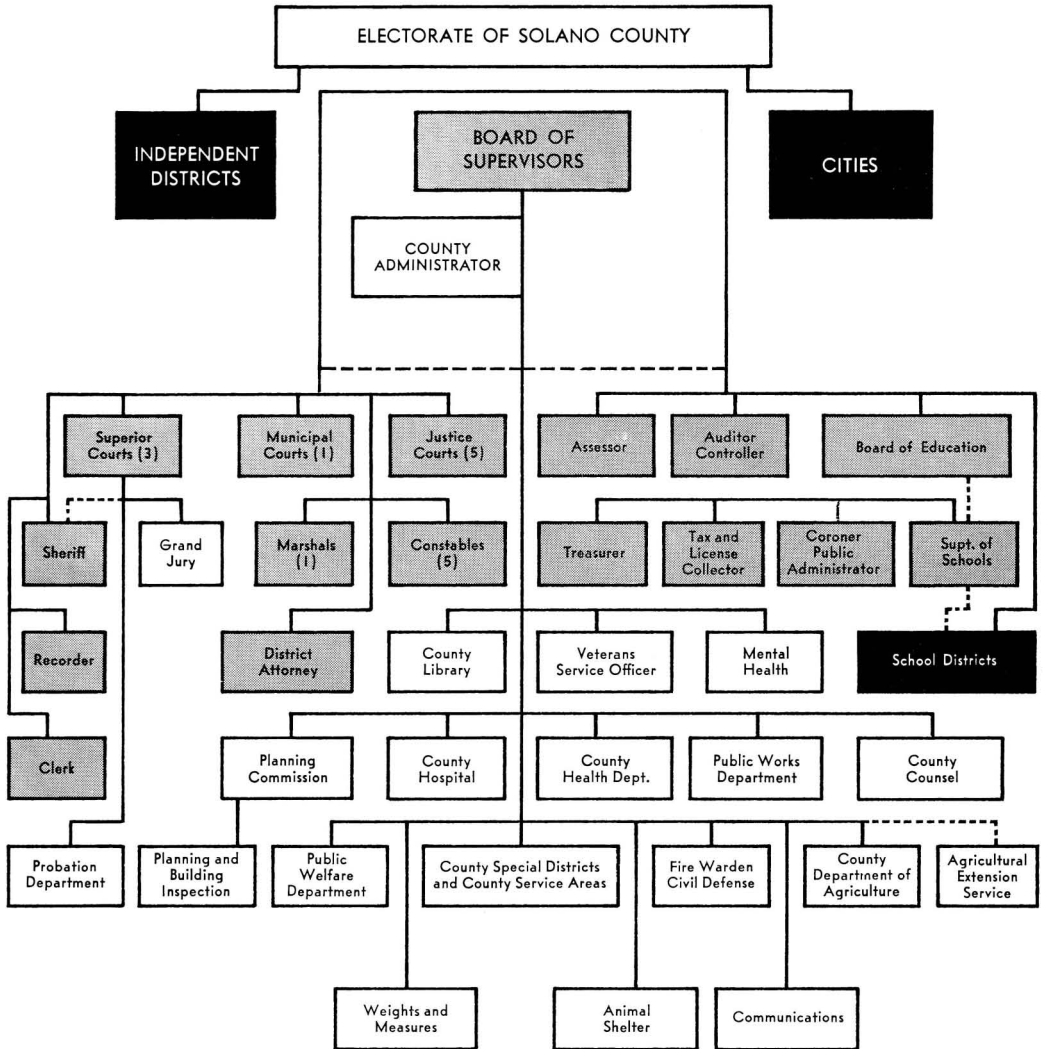
Solano County Courthouse



Organization for Local Government

Solano County, California

January 1, 1966



Independent Public Agency
Headed by Elected Officials

County Function Headed by
Elected Officials

County Function Headed by
Appointed Officials

but population growth and a demand for expanded and locally provided public services have forced county government to enlarge its activities in many areas.

Today county government in California serves as an instrument of the State for the administration of fundamental state laws and functions and increased responsibilities in many matters of public concern.

Since the foundation of the American system is local government which, being closest to the people and the taxpayers, better understands local conditions and problems the County of Solano makes a constant effort to ensure as much home rule as possible.

However, the state still retains its basic control over counties. It limits the scope of activities and creates requirements for which local taxpayers must contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to support education, health, welfare, elections, administration of public welfare, vital statistics, and operation of the courts. In many instances the state legislature not only establishes the number of persons required by an office but also fixes the salaries to be paid by the county.

County government is non partisan. Contestants for county elective offices are prohibited from running on a political party ticket. It is felt that keeping party politics out of county government has made California's government among the most efficient in the United States. Solano County government is divided into three major categories: administrative, legislative and judicial.

It is in the field of administrative services that the county finds its biggest task, both in manpower and expense, but it also is here that the county realizes its greatest benefit to the citizens of Solano County.

These services range from building adequate highways and byways to hospitalizing those injured in traffic; from caring for the needy and the aged to providing recreational facilities for the young; from guiding orderly growth of the community to protecting the home builder from himself and his neighbors.

Here, too, may be found the services provided special groups, the veterans, the farmers and homemakers of all ages, the aviators, the hunting and fishing enthusiasts and even the youngster in school showing a marked aptitude for science.

Solano County has something for everyone. These services may be divided into two groups.

First, there are those constitutional offices headed by independently elected officials, departments dating back to the very foundation of the county, basically performing the same functions they did a century ago, the only difference being the highly advanced methods which have been introduced to keep pace with the increased demands of growing population and technology. Generally these departments involve money, taxes, records and law enforcement.

Administrative

The Board of Supervisors has administrative powers, and with it rests the final responsibilities for effective administration of county government.

Solano County is a so-called "general law" county because it has no charter of its own and is dependent on the general laws established by the legislature.



Chief Administrative Officer takes care of running the routine business of the County.

This affects particularly the administrative powers of the county restricting them to those things specifically mandated or permitted under the general laws of the State.

One of the most important functions of the Board of Supervisors is to determine the annual budget for operation of the various permissive and mandatory functions and activities of county government. In many instances the budget process is little more than the estimating of costs of functions and activities that are otherwise determined in great detail by the State, whereas in other instances the Board is truly able to shape the nature and extent of

the services performed or to be performed by the county. In these areas it has the opportunity to determine a balance, among the many services performed taking into consideration need, desirability, costs, etc., and all with relationship to the combined costs of all services undertaken.

The Board is assisted in its administrative duties by the County Administrator, who has broad responsibilities in the fields of budget control, personnel and day-to-day operation of county government. The Board of Supervisors, however, retains full and exclusive authority for making policy and determining the course of county government.

A strong administrative type of government turns over to the County Administrator the routine tasks of running the day-to-day business of the county, with the Board of Supervisors sitting as a corporation board of directors determining courses of county government and the policies on which it is run.

In the ordinance creating the post, it is declared:

"The Chief Administrative Officer shall generally advise, assist, act as agent for and be responsible to the Board of Supervisors for the proper and efficient administration of such of the affairs of the County as are placed in his charge by the Board of Supervisors."

As staff for the County Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator responds to directives of the Board and fulfills the delegated responsibilities that have been defined by ordinance. Primary activities include preparation of a recommended annual budget; continuous review of expenditures and coordination of county activities in compliance with policy decisions of the Board of Supervisors.

In addition to providing staff services to the Board similar duties are performed for the Local Agency Formation Commission, Solano County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the tri-county Fouts Springs Boys Camp. The County Administrator also serves as ex-officio Purchasing Agent, responsible for the Purchasing Department which is a division of the office.



County Board of Supervisors takes care of legislative responsibilities in Solano County

Legislative and Judicial

The legislative responsibilities are held solely by a five-man Board of Supervisors, one member of which is elected from each of five districts: (1) Northerly portion of greater Vallejo; (2) Southerly portion of greater Vallejo; (3) Benicia, Suisun and Fairfield including Travis Air Force Base; (4) Vacaville and Dixon; (5) Rio Vista, portion of Vacaville (Leisure Town).

The burden of county government rests on an elected representative from each of these five districts who regularly meet in public session each Tuesday to deal with the county's business, establish policies for general operation of county government and guide the county's orderly growth. Special meetings are called as the need arises.

The Board also sits in quasi judicial capacities hearing such matters as request for equalization of taxes, appeals from commissions and decisions of the Planning Commission, etc.



The County Counsel interprets all civil legal matters affecting the County.

Counsel

The office of County Counsel in Solano County was established by the Board of Supervisors on the 2nd day of September, 1947. The County Counsel assists the Solano County Board of Supervisors and the County Adminis-

trator in the many business and staff functions of county government. County Counsel must be an attorney at law and qualified to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of California. His appointment is made by the Board of Supervisors and is for a period of four years. He may be reappointed for successive terms of office. Presently, County Counsel has one assistant and two deputies who hold the same professional qualifications. His principal function is that of legal advisor and advocate for the Board of Supervisors and all other county and district officers and employees. He is also legal advisor and advocate for all the school districts and political subdivisions in Solano County.

More specifically, County Counsel handles all civil, as opposed to criminal, legal matters that affect the county, school and special districts, including officers and employees thereof.

To fulfill his mission he accomplished the following functions: (1) represents the public bodies in all state and federal courts and before administrative agencies; (2) prepares ordinances, resolutions, contracts, deeds, leases and other legal documents; (3) advises the Board of Supervisors and other county, school and special district officials; (4) interprets legislation, prepares legal opinions and represents the Board of Supervisors and county agencies before the State Legislature.

Assessor

The office of County Assessor is filled by an official elected by the voters of the entire county to a four-year term. The County Assessor is responsible to the people of his county to carry out the legal responsibilities and duties assigned to him by the Statutes of California.

The County Assessor is required to produce annually an Assessment Roll that lists all locally taxable property both real (land and improvements thereon) and personal (inventories, equipment, livestock, furnishings, etc.), located within the county on the annual tax lien date of 12 o'clock noon, first Monday of March.

The Assessment Roll is made up of two parts, (1) the Secured Roll that contains a listing of all private fee owned land and the improvements (if any) thereon, all personal property owned by the owners of the land and located thereon. Leasehold estates for oil and gas production are also listed on the Secured Roll. (2) The Unsecured Roll is made up of the improvements and personal property not listed on the secured roll, where such property is not secured by land sufficient to secure the payment of the taxes, and includes buildings, structures, fixtures, etc. known as improvements, and such personal property as business inventories, equipment, livestock, furnishings, etc. It also contains the value of possessory interests in publicly owned land and/or improvements.

The Assessment Roll must list all taxable property in the name (with the address if known) of the owner of record, a description sufficient to identify and locate each parcel, the tax code area (school or special districts) in which it is located, the assessed value of the land, the improvements thereon (buildings, structures, etc.), the personal property located thereon and the amount of any exemptions allowed by law.

The Assessment Roll must be completed and delivered to the Board of Supervisors on or before the first Monday in July.

There were 45,425 assessments on the 1965-66 Secured Roll and about 6000 assessments on the Unsecured Roll.

Tax Collector

The Solano County Tax Collector is elected by the voters of the County each four years, and is responsible to the people of the county to carry out the legal responsibilities and duties charged to him by the statutes of the State of California and by the ordinances of the county. The duties of the County Tax Collector are varied and becoming increasingly more complex. Among the many duties involved are the collection of all Secured property taxes and all taxes on Unsecured personal property for the county. In addition, this office, now, also collects such taxes for all of the cities of the county with the exception of the City of Benicia. As to date Benicia collects its own city taxes. The Tax Collector is also charged to collect all tax and penalties on redemptions of delinquent property and after giving proper notice as required by law, conducts all public auction sales of Tax Deeded property. All county business licenses are issued to businesses located in the unincorporated areas in the county and this office collects the fees therefor. This office also collects all room tax, under an ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The office must also file suits when required for the collection of Unsecured personal property delinquent taxes. All of the money collected is deposited in proper accounts and a very detailed accounting system is maintained. A balance must be kept with the County Auditor and Treasurer. The accounts handled by this office are increasing annually with 45,425 assessments on the 1965-66 Secured Tax Roll and about 6,000 assessments on the Unsecured Roll. It is noted that in the foreseeable future these numbers will constantly increase, and it is expected that they could double within the next few years.

Treasurer

The County Treasurer, an elected official, is charged with the custody, receipt and disbursement of all money belonging to the county and all other money directed by law to be paid to him. He shall make entry in the books provided for the purpose, of all money received, stating the amount, time, from whom received and to what account it shall be allotted. He shall also keep and file the Auditor's Certificate delivered to him when payments are made.

The Treasurer shall disburse all county money and such other funds over which he has custody. He shall make entry in the books provided for the purpose, of all money disbursed, stating the amount, time, number, and from what fund the money was disbursed.

He shall deliver all bond issues, compute accrued interest thereon and certify as to all legal requirements. He shall pay all principal amounts and coupons when presented at maturity. Adequate records and files must be maintained for



The County Treasurer is entrusted with the final fiscal responsibility in Solano County.

all special district bond issues. Provision must be made for the registration of all registered bonds, custody of interest coupons and matured bonds. Records of maturity dates and disbursements shall also be maintained.

The County Treasurer shall maintain a complete record of all Reclamation District assessments, collections and bond and coupon payments, providing a statement of receipts and disbursements periodically as required by law.

He shall bill and collect from the taxpayer all assessments under the Improvement Act of 1911.

He shall consider and provide for investment all surplus county funds, maintaining adequate investment schedules, complete records of invested funds and interest earned. This requires a constant review of the fluctuating demands on the various funds to maintain adequate current balances to meet these needs. Interest earned from investments is used to reduce cost, to the taxpayer, for County Government.

The County Treasurer is the legal representative of the State Controller in matters pertaining to Inheritance Tax collections. It is his duty to inventory all safe deposit boxes, release bank accounts, stocks, bonds and other valuables belonging to deceased persons when he is satisfied that the inheritance tax thereon has been or will be paid.

He must also make a review of all bank accounts, cash, invested securities and securities pledged to secure county deposits, to insure that these securities are sufficient to meet the percentages as required by law.

At all times the County Treasurer must be prepared to meet and pay all county obligations evidenced by warrants issued by the County Auditor.

The accounts of the Treasurer are subject to inspection at any time by the County Supervisors or the Grand Jury.

Auditor-Controller

The Auditor-Controller is the chief accounting and disbursing officer of the county. Duties of this department are set forth as follows: (1) Pre-audit and payment of claims against the county for goods and services; (2) Accounting for and issuing payrolls to county and school district employees; (3) Maintenance of revenue and expenditure accounts for all phases of county government, school and special districts; (4) Providing financial control over fund balances and property tax collections; (5) Conducting field audits of internal accounting procedures; (6) Conducting field audits of fire, cemetery and special districts; (7) Developing and installing accounting systems; (8) Compilation of all budget requests, recording of all changes made from requests to final budget and computation of all county, school and special district tax rates; (9) Providing assistance to school and special districts in development of long range financial planning.

Recorder

By law, every county has a recorder who receives, dates, copies, and returns documents desired or required to be publicly registered. In addition, the recorder is charged with land registration and the filing of vital statistics for the county and the state registrar of vital statistics. These public registers of important legal documents are essential to the community as a source of indisputable evidence of public and private transactions.

Instruments entitled to be recorded are enumerated in the statutes as being: (1) Deeds, grants, transfers and mortgages of real estate, releases of mortgages, powers of attorney to convey real estate, and leases which have been acknowledged or proved; (2) Mortgages of personal property; (3) Certificates of marriages and marriage contracts; (4) Official bonds; (5) Notices of mechanics' liens; (6) Transcripts of judgments, which by law are made liens upon real estate in this State; (7) Notices of attachment upon real estate; (8) Notices of the pendency of an action affecting real estate, the title thereto, or the possession thereof; (9) Instruments describing or relating to the separate property of married women; (10) Notices of redemption claims; (11) Births and deaths; (12) Certified copies of any petition, with the schedules omitted, filed in, and certified copies of any order or decree made or entered in any proceeding under the National Bankruptcy Act; (13) Certified copies and decrees and judgments of courts; (14) Such other writings as are required or permitted by law to be recorded, which include notary public bonds.

Indexes must be kept of all documents recorded, and the recorder must keep such indexes and proper "books of record" in his office open for inspection by any person without charge. Suitable places must be furnished so as to facilitate their inspection.

The recorder is liable to pay damages if he delays unreasonably the recording of the instrument subject to such processing, if he untruthfully or irregularly records the instrument, if he neglects or refuses to keep proper records and indexes as required by law, and if he alters any of the records under his protection.

In the event of destruction of the records by public calamity, the recorder



The Central Tabulating Division, a department of the Auditor-Controller Office, busily preserving and maintaining records.

has the power to search the books of recorders of any other county in the State to find copies of the instruments destroyed and to pay the necessary fees for the certified copies necessary to complete his files.

Military discharges and related papers are to be recorded free of charge. All other fees are set by statute.

Recording by photography was made legal in California in 1947. With the introduction of photo-photography and later, micro-filming, savings to the taxpayers have been incalculable "both in money and space."

Purchasing

The duties and activities related to the purchasing department are as follows: (1) Purchase and initiate research on behalf of the county and its offices for all materials, supplies, furnishings, equipment and other personal property of all kinds, except as may be limited by county ordinance and/or State statute. (2) Engage independent contractors to perform contractual services for the county and the offices thereof, with or without the furnishing of material, which are required by the County Government. (3) Rent on behalf of the county furnishings, equipment and other personal property. (4) Negotiate and execute in the name of the county all equipment service contracts and lease purchase agreements of personal property. (5) Negotiate and execute in the name of the county as lessee, all rentals of real property as may be authorized and directed by the

Board of Supervisors. (6) Operate a purchasing store, carrying in stock more than 200 different kinds of commonly used office supplies, as required to take advantage of quantity purchase economies. (7) Store, repair, reissue surplus material, supplies and equipment of one department which may be used advantageously by other departments. (8) Sell, by auction, sealed bid or otherwise, any personal property belonging to the county and found by the Board of Supervisors not to be required for public use; or when purchasing personal property or contracting for services, accept advantageous trade-in allowances for such property not further required for public use. (9) Administer such central services as the Board of Supervisors may establish and coordinate central services offered by other departments, such as duplicating and photo-copying.

Central Tabulating Division

The Central Tabulating Division operates under the overall supervision of the Auditor-Controller. Actual operation of the division is headed by a Tabulating Supervisor who is technically trained in data processing methods and procedures.

Current operations being performed by the division are as follows: (1) County and all school district payroll; this includes preparation of warrants, maintenance of social security and retirement contributions, preparation of W2 forms at end of year. (2) Preparation of all vendor warrants. (3) Monthly reconciliation of all payroll and vendor warrants for Treasurer's Office. (4) Preparation of monthly expenditure sheets for all departments. (5) Processing of local secured assessment roll, tax billing and collection, preparation of delinquent tax roll. (6) Processing of local unsecured assessment roll, tax billing and collection. (7) Preparation of Assessor's field sheets, property statements, and Veterans' exemption affidavits. (8) County Garage vehicle cost accounting and gasoline delivery reports. (9) Maintenance of teacher credential records. (10) Listing of Election Officials, polling places, development of election work, payroll and miscellaneous services to the Election Division.

County Clerk

Duties and functions of the Clerk of Solano County is as follows: (1) Files all papers in Guardianships, Civil, Criminal, Juvenile and Probate matters; (2) Issues all types of Subpoenas and Writs; (3) Directs typist to type record of all court proceeding in minute books; (4) Files Articles of Incorporation; (5) Files Fictitious names and copartnerships; (6) Files mentally ill petitions, keeps index, sets date for Court hearings and prepares necessary papers for Court; (7) Files Intemperate Petitions; (8) Makes certification of papers on file; (9) Records Certificates of Authority; (10) Files Notary Bonds; (11) Keeps such accounts as daily fees, trust accounts for bail monies, etc., and Court deposit accounts (these run about \$1¼ million); (12) Makes deposit with Treasurer of all monies collected during month; (13) Makes monthly report to Judicial Council on all filings, on cases set for trial, and on cases settled before and/or after trial date; (14) Prepares annual jury lists; (15) Jury fees; makes accounting of mileage



The Clerk's office in addition to various responsibilities has as one of its major concerns the duties of Registrar of voters and handling election matters.

for collection of fees and keeps record of all deposits made for jury trials; (16) Keeps card records of all memorandums to set cases for trial; (17) Maintains Branch Office in Vallejo; (18) Issues all marriage licenses for Solano County; (19) Files Coroner's reports; (20) Assists in preparation and takes affidavit for Passport applications; (21) Is Secretary for the Solano County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Solano County Boundaries Commission and the Board of Supervisors, and Clerk of Superior Court; (22) Is Registrar of voters and Elections. The duties of Registrar of voters includes the following: (1) Maintaining an up-to-date registration index of all registered voters of the county; (2) Conducting all countywide elections; (3) Assisting in all School and District elections conducted in the county.

Sheriff

Function of the Solano County Sheriff's office generally summarized by Departments within:

Jail: Two jail facilities are kept and maintained by the Sheriff. One in Fairfield and the other in Vallejo, and are used as follows: (1) For the detention of persons charged with crimes and committed for trial; (2) For the detention of persons committed in order to secure their attendance as witnesses in criminal cases; (3) For the confinement of persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, or by other authority of Law; (4) For the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment therein upon conviction of a crime. (5) The Sheriff must receive and keep Federal Prisoners committed thereto by process or order issued under the authority of the United States.

During 1965, 3639 were booked and detained by Solano County Sheriff.

During the confinement, preparation of food, serving food, and all kitchen duties are accomplished with inmate help aided only by one full-time cook.

Patrols: Full-time patrols are maintained throughout Solano County on a 24 hour basis. Five patrol units are in operation with two officers in each unit from 5:00 P.M. till 9:00 A.M. nightly. Balance of each 24 hours is covered by Resident Officers assigned to each of the following Judicial Districts: Benicia, Dixon, Rio Vista, Suisun, Vacaville and Vallejo.

Land area of these Judicial Districts is 827 square miles.

Patrol duties are varied and include such public assistance as: searches for lost children, identifying stray livestock, security of business establishments and rural residences, recovery of drowning victims from numerous Solano County waterways.

Identification Section: This department is charged with classification of, and filing of fingerprints taken at the time prisoners are incarcerated. Copies of each fingerprint card are sent to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Washington, D.C. Thereafter a photograph is taken and filed on each prisoner. In the field the identification section plays the important roll of photographing crime scenes and conducting a scientific search for physical evidence, including fingerprints, shoe prints, tire prints, etc.

Communications: The Sheriff's Office at Fairfield is the Central Control Center for all of Solano County, with direct radio to all Law Enforcement Agencies in the State of California, in addition to teletype service direct to five Western States, including, California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Detective Division: Charged with the investigation and solution of all major crimes. Assigned the extra duty of examining and screening applicants. Introducing and instructing new techniques and police science to the Patrol Personnel.

Juveniles: Juvenile problems are handled jointly by Detective Division and Patrols. Solano County Sheriff maintains a Central Juvenile index for all Law Enforcement Agencies in Solano County. Information regarding juvenile offenders is available to all Agencies around the clock.

Civil Division: Receiving and filing all civil actions, to include summons

**The Communications
Department for the
Sheriff's Office is largely
responsible for the
efficiency of maintaining
law and order.**



and complaints, order to show cause, restraining orders, writs of attachment and execution, all other civil actions issued from any court in the United States directed to the Sheriff of Solano County.

The Sheriff is responsible for selling by direction of the Court, both personal and real property to satisfy an order of the Court.

Handles the civil process regulating the seizure of property for taxes.

Operates monetary receipts of all business while under attachment or execution as directed by Court order.

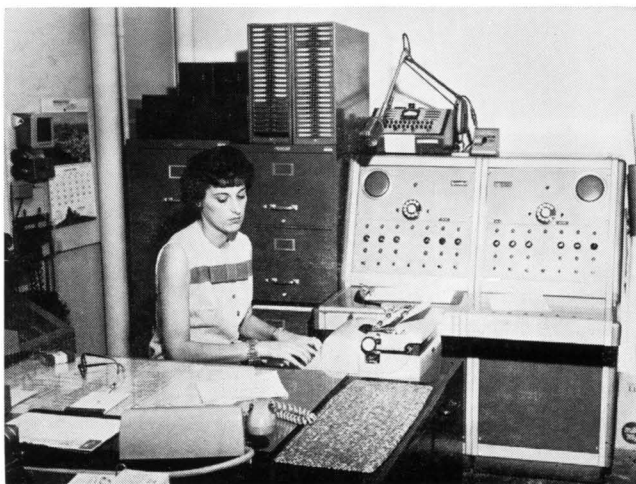
The annual receipts for the year of 1965 was over \$200,000.

Miscellaneous duties include: (a) Licensing for carrying concealed weapons; (b) Duty to provide Jury accommodations as ordered by Board of Supervisors; (c) Transportation of Jurors to and from meals while deliberating; (d) Transportation of mental patients to State Institutions; (e) Maintaining and filing all criminal and incidental reports; (f) Recording and serving warrants from within the county and all outside agencies; (g) Removal of County Jail inmates to prison; (h) Supplying quarters and care for female inmates; (i) Traffic control during rural area fires.

Civil Defense Director

The Solano County Civil Defense Director and Staff, within the area of their responsibility shall: (1) Receive and disseminate attack warning information; (2) Receive and evaluate operational information and disseminate this information to interested agencies; (3) Support operations of all cities in the county and adjoining Operational Areas with all available resources not required by the County of Solano; (4) Disseminate public information and instructions; (5) Coordinate operations necessary to minimize exposure to radioactive fallout; (6) Initiate and coordinate operations necessary to effect the equitable distribution of evacuees; (7) Receive, process and prepare requests for State and Federal assistance when requested to do so; (8) Keep the next higher echelon of the

The Civil Defense Director maintains the most up to date and efficient system for giving warnings and disseminating information and instructions.



California Disaster Office informed of the actions being taken within the County of Solano; (9) Place into effect the governors emergency orders, rules and regulations.

In the event that this county is attacked, surviving county officials or duly appointed "stand-by" officers shall proceed to reconstitute and continue the government of the County of Solano.

Fire Warden

The duties of the Solano County Fire Warden, as defined in County Ordinance #355, include the enforcement of all provisions of this county of the State of California. The Fire Warden also acts as County Fire Coordinator.

Included in the Fire Warden's duties is the maintenance of fire trails in the watershed areas of the county, fire prevention activities in the rural areas, enforcement of fire abatement proceedings, coordination of fire suppression activities through the county and the operation of the Fire Control Emergency Center.

The Fire Warden Department employs five persons, in addition to the Fire Warden, to carry out the activities of the department. The office must be staffed on a 24 hour, seven day week basis. In addition to handling fire emergencies the Department takes care of radio traffic on the local government frequency and on the State Fire Frequency.

A complete cross-indexed file of the names and locations of residents in the rural areas of the county is maintained by the Fire Warden. County, city, rural route and fire district maps are displayed in the office and the information to be gained from the maps and files is made available to any concerned agency.

The Fire Warden's office serves as the Emergency Control Center for all fire departments and districts in the county, with the exception of the City of Vallejo. It is necessary for the Fire Warden, and/or his personnel, to activate sirens, dispatch fire equipment, answer emergency phones, handle all radio traffic and to render assistance in any way possible to all cooperating agencies.

Animal Shelter

The Pound is responsible for enforcing the County Animal Ordinance. By agreement between the county and the seven incorporated cities, this department is responsible for providing Pound services to the entire area of Solano County. These services include: (1) Patrols to pick up stray animals and investigate complaints; (2) Operation of the County Animal Shelter for impounding and/or disposing of stray, unlicensed and unwanted animals; (3) The quarantine of biting animals for observation as to whether they are rabid; (4) Removal and disposal of animal carcasses found in public places; (5) Enforcement and sale of dog licenses.

Coroner

The Coroner conducts investigations of all violent deaths and deaths for which no attending physician can certify the cause. He may call inquests to determine causes of deaths.

Sealer of Weights and Measures

Each sealer shall, within his county inspect, try and test all weights, scales, beams, measures of any kind, instruments or mechanical device for weighing or measurements, and tools, appliances and accessories connected with any or all such instruments or measures, sold, or used by any proprietor, agent, lessee or employee in proving the size, quantity, extent, area, weight or measurement of quantities, things, produce, articles for distribution or consumption, purchased or offered or submitted by such person or persons for sale, hire or reward and ascertain if the same are correct.

Each sealer shall, from time to time, weigh or measure packages, containers or amounts of commodities sold, or in the process of delivery, in order to determine whether the same contain the quantity or amount represented and whether they are being sold in accordance with law.

Each sealer shall, at least once in each year, or more often if he deems necessary, see that the weights, measures and all weighing measuring devices, used in his county are correct and shall, at least once in each 10 years or more often if he deems necessary, see that each liquefied petroleum gas vapor measuring device used in his county is correct.

Each sealer may in the general performance of his duty, without formal warrant, enter or go unto or upon, any stand, place, building or premises or stop any vendor, peddler, junk dealer, driver of a coal, ice, delivery, or other wagon or vehicle, containing commodities for sale or delivery and, if necessary, require him to proceed with the commodity to some place which the sealer may specify for the purpose of making the proper tests.

Agricultural Commissioner

This Department's basic duties are to promote and protect the Agricultural Industry of Solano County and the State of California and also to prevent fraud and deception. This is a regulatory department, enforcing State and Federal laws and county ordinances pertaining to Agriculture as stated in the California Agricultural Code and the Administrative Code.

The main activities of this office are as follows: (1) Plant Quarantine; (2) Standardization of fresh fruit, vegetables, nuts, honey, eggs and poultry meat; (3) Nursery inspection; (4) Seed inspection; (5) Field and orchard inspection; (6) Weed control; (7) Rodent and vertebrate control; (8) Apiary inspection; (9) Enforcement of various marketing orders; (10) County and State Fairs.

It must be realized that there are many different divisions of each category mentioned above, but too numerous to list.

The Agricultural Commissioners office is under control of the County Board of Supervisors for their various activities. Part of the Commissioners salary is reimbursed by the State Department of Agriculture but the other personnel within the office are paid from county funds.

Each Inspector, Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner must take and pass a written and oral examination on each of the first eight categories mentioned above, before he may qualify for this work. As he passes these tests he is quali-



Farming in Solano County makes its major contribution to the economy of this county

fied to work only in the fields he is certified for. After he has passed and is certified in each of these fields he is then qualified to take the Deputy Commissioners examination, both written and oral, for possible further advancement. Upon completion of this step it is required that the person have no less than two years experience as a Deputy Commissioner before he is eligible to take a Commissioners examination which consists of a written and oral test. Upon completion of this, he is then eligible to become an Agricultural Commissioner.

To be eligible for any of the above examinations the requirements are that one is a high school graduate and has at least two years of college or the equivalent thereof.

Agricultural Extension Service

The main purpose of the Agricultural Extension Service is to demonstrate new information about agriculture and home economics and help put this knowledge to work.

The county plan of work, chosen and planned by local people and locally applied, is the key to the success of the Agricultural Extension program. County staff members live and work right in the county. They study local problems in crop production, marketing, home economics, youth guidance, and public affairs



New methods for Home Economics and Agriculture are brought to the people through the Agricultural Extension Service.

as related to agriculture and rural living. Extension specialists, statewide leaders in particular fields, assist when additional information is needed.

In cooperation with farmers, homemakers, and research workers, the county farm and home advisors test and demonstrate practical applications of research to local problems. The advisors keep abreast of research conducted by the California Agricultural Experiment Station, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other agencies.

The 4-H Club program is an important part of the Agricultural Extension Service. More than 40,000 California boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 19 participate each year in activities designed to help them become more efficient farmers, more competent homemakers, and better citizens.

The California Agricultural Extension Service was established in its present form in 1913. It operates through a three-way cooperative agreement: the County Board of Supervisors, the University of California, and the United States Department of Agriculture, each contributing financial support.

Home Advisor

The Home Advisor is a member of the staff of the University of California. She is a well-trained home economist who is placed in our county through the cooperative efforts of the county, state, and national governments. She is available to help in the county with problems relating to family and consumer sciences. The major areas of subject matter include: (1) Nutrition; (2) Consumer economics; and (3) Family relations.

Marshals

The Marshal is the second officer of the Court and controlled by State Legislature. He is a State Officer. Duties of the Marshal and Deputy Marshal are: (1) Field: The field deputy serves and executes legal processes and court orders by making personal contact with the persons involved, including levies on real and personal property and execution of warrants and writs of possession; (2) Office: The office deputy serves the general public, litigants and attorneys. He accepts legal process after determining its validity and correctness, together with fees and deposits; and he furnishes information and performs other general office duties. (3) Court: The deputy bailiff works under the direction of and as the "arm" of the judge, maintaining the dignity and order of the court. The bailiff is responsible for the handling of all juries in the courtroom and escorts the prisoners to and from court.

In addition to the duties above, the Marshal inspects vehicles, transports prisoners, incarcerates defendants on warrants, and enforces the orders of the largest and busiest court system in the United States.

The Marshal is elected to office for a six-year term.

Vallejo Municipal Court

There are two departments of the Vallejo Municipal Court which is the only Municipal Court in the county. The jurisdiction of the court is countywide in regards to civil cases over \$500.00 and up to and including \$5,000.00. Otherwise, the jurisdiction, known as the Vallejo Judicial District, applies to the City of Vallejo and the surrounding districts that are not situated in a Justice Court Judicial District. In addition to all civil cases, the judges also hear criminal, traffic, felony preliminary hearings and small claims cases.

The Legislature prescribes the number and compensation of judges, officers and attaches of each municipal court. The judge of a municipal court must be a resident eligible to vote in the judicial district of the city and county in which he is elected. The term of office is for six years and one of the qualifications is that he must have been an attorney entitled to practice law for at least five years before he is eligible to run for office or be appointed by the Governor.

Any vacancy in the office of judge of a municipal court is filled by appointment by the Governor and the appointee shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term of his predecessor and until his successor is elected and qualifies.

Municipal Court Clerk

The clerk of the municipal court is appointed by the judges of the court. The clerk appoints the deputies, the number of which is prescribed by the Legislature. At the present time, there are 13 deputies assigned to the various departments: civil, small claims, traffic, criminal, courtroom clerks, calendar clerk and bookkeeping.

The most important duty of a clerk of court is the care and custody of the court records since, in the clerk's official capacity, subject to the orders of the

court, the clerk has complete control of the records in her keeping. With respect to proceedings in the municipal court, the clerk of the court has all the powers conferred by law upon the clerk of the superior court with respect to proceedings in the superior court.

The clerk has the power to issue writs of execution, writs of attachment and such writs as may be necessary to carry the judgment of the court into full force and effect. The clerk, under certain conditions which are prescribed by law, may enter the fact of a default against one or more defendants, and, upon demand of the plaintiff, enter judgment thereon.

The City of Vallejo receives 82% of the fines collected from arrests made in the city limits. The balance and other fines and fees are applied to various county funds as prescribed by law.

The clerk's department and the court are financed solely by the county.

Probation Department

The Probation Department is an arm of the Juvenile Court and its Administrative Head is the County Probation Officer who is nominated by the Juvenile Justice Commission and appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge. His salary is fixed by the County Board of Supervisors. The Juvenile Justice Commission is a body of seven civic minded citizens appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge and who represent all areas of Solano County and act in an advisory capacity to the County Probation Officer. The legal basis for the Probation Department and its functions, derive from the Welfare and Institutions Code of California and the California Penal Code.

The County Probation Officer is also administratively responsible for the operation of the Juvenile Hall and has certain responsibilities to the County Receiving Home, the Fouts Springs Boys Ranch and a Girls Group Home which is presently under study. He is also responsible for the three schools operated for juvenile and adult traffic offenders.

The Probation Department is divided into five sections: juvenile, adult, special services, clerical and bookkeeping.

The Juvenile Officers work with the community and the Juvenile Court, providing services and rehabilitation to juveniles who fall in the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

The Adult Officers work with the Superior Court, attaches of the Court and Peace Officers in the rehabilitation of adult offenders who commit misdemeanor and felony offenses.

The Special Services Officers investigate and report on step-parent adoptions, child custody matters, files mental and inebriacy petitions, investigates abandonment of minor children, investigates pre-marriage requests for consent of girls under sixteen and boys under eighteen, handles juvenile traffic matters and commitments of mentally deficient children. This Division is also responsible for the collection of monies for child support, fines, restitution, care of minors in custody and miscellaneous donations.

The clerical section is responsible to the Office Manager and types letters, court reports, does necessary filing, keeps statistics for the Youth Authority, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Justice, mimeographs, duplicates and keeps the various court calendars as well as operating the switchboard and acting as receptionist.

Bookkeepers work in conjunction with the Financial Officer in collecting monies from parents, probationers, governmental agencies, etc., and distribute these monies to persons injured by criminal acts, support of minors, foster homes and institutions, fines and child support.

The Juvenile Hall provides temporary care and restraint for delinquent children during pre-court detention and while awaiting placement after the adjudication of their cases. It also provides care for a minimum amount of children under commitment for a maximum of 90 days.

The Fouts Springs Boys Ranch is used for the rehabilitation of delinquent boys from 14 to 18 years of age who might otherwise be committed to California's reformatory system, the California Youth Authority. Potential commitments to the Ranch are carefully screened and when committed, stay on an average of eight months. A Liaison Officer keeps contact between boys, Probation Officers, parents and schools, and sits both on screening and release committees. Boys in the Ranch attend school one-half day, work one-half day and are involved in a structured athletic program.

The Receiving Homes are private homes and are subsidized. They care for abandoned, neglected and abused children while awaiting court adjudication or placement after the court action in foster homes or schools. A county owned and operated Receiving Home and Shelter is presently under study and consideration.

The Girls Group Home for delinquent girls between the ages of 13 and 18 is under study and its prime purpose is rehabilitation. Girls will live in a home-like setting, attend public schools and practice the art of home making. The Home is a substitute for placement and the stay in such a home would be approximately one year.

District Attorney

The District Attorney is an elected County Officer. However, he represents the people of the whole State of California in the prosecution of crime.

The duties of the District Attorney are set forth in the following Sections of the Government Code of the State of California:

Section 26500: "The District Attorney is the public prosecutor.

He shall attend the courts, and conduct on behalf of the people all prosecutions for public offenses."

Section 26501: "The District Attorney shall institute proceedings before magistrates for the arrest of persons charged with or reasonably suspected of public offenses when he has information that such offenses have been committed. For the purpose, when not engaged in criminal proceedings in the Superior Court or in civil cases on behalf of the people, he shall attend before and give advice to the Grand Jury whenever cases are presented to it for its consideration."

Although law enforcement agencies throughout the county may commence court proceedings on charges of misdemeanors, all proceedings for felony charges (maximum punishment—State Prison) are commenced in the Office of the District Attorney.

Although the District Attorney is not a judicial officer, it is his duty to decide whether a person should be charged with a felony, a misdemeanor or not charged, upon the complaint and presentation to him of evidence by law enforcement agencies and private citizens. Although the District Attorney's Office in Solano County has no investigators, evidence is obtained by all law enforcement agencies upon the request of the District Attorney.

There are approximately 175 persons charged with felonies in the Superior Court of Solano County each year. It is the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute such actions to their final conclusion.

Approximately 1,000 misdemeanor cases are tried per year by the District Attorney in Solano Court in the lower courts. (All courts exclusive of Superior Court.)

Opposition to Petitions for Writs of Habeas Corpus is also a function of the office. Such Petitions are based on the allegation that the person is being unlawfully held in custody and the remedy of Appeal is no longer available to him. Most of such petitions are filed by prisoners in custody at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, California. They may file such petitions in this county even though they were sentenced by courts in other counties in the state.

All insanity and inebriacy petitions are filed through the office of the District Attorney. He must use discretion in determining if the filing and resultant custody of the person concerning whom the allegations are made is warranted.

A minimum of 200 such petitions are filed per year.

There is one District Attorney, one Chief Deputy District Attorney and six Deputy District Attorneys in this county.

Library

The Solano County Free Library serves the entire county outside the incorporated city of Vallejo—a population of 94,600. It was founded in 1914. There are 64 outlets for library service. (1) Affiliated Libraries: Benicia Public, Dixon Union High School District Library and Vacaville Union High School District Library. (2) Branches and stations: Fairfield, Rio Vista, and Solano County Welfare Department. The Bookmobile serves the unincorporated areas of the county making approximately 50 stops. (3) The Teacher's Professional Library: Serves the entire county with professional books and periodicals and services of a professional librarian to help teachers and administrators in their research. (4) County Library School Department: Serves 9 elementary school districts having 17 schools providing supplementary texts and recreational reading to approximately 10,000 pupils. (5) Chico State College: Off-campus Nursing school library is housed by the County Free Library. (6) Book Collection for the Solano County Free Library: 181,226 volumes; circulation in 1964-1965 was 317,206. (7) The County Library is a member of the North Bay Cooperative



The Solano County Library is open to the public 9:00-9:00 Monday through Friday and 9:00-5:00 on Saturday.

Library System. Programs through this agency include film service—1,052 films were loaned and shown to audiences numbering 20,512 persons. Have summer reading club programs for children from 6-16 years of age; teletype connection with member libraries and the State Library making books and library materials accessible to county patrons; 1,086 volumes were borrowed in 1964-1965 and this library loaned 945 volumes to other libraries. (8) Photo-copying services of library materials is available to the public at a small charge. (9) Microfilm records of the local newspaper are maintained, a Microfilm reader makes them available for researchers. (10) Collection of Solano County history is available for use in the library.

As a member of the North Bay Cooperative Library System, the Solano County Library is classed as a type "B" reference center which means that this library will stock reference books to a much greater extent than would be expected in a normal county library. For example, we presently supply Moody's Investment Service, which includes manuals and weekly letters dealing with (1) Municipals and governments (2) Banks and finance (3) Industrials (4) Public utilities (5) Transportation. The above provide coverage of 33,000 companies and situations and is kept current and up-to-date by a weekly letter.



Solano County Hospital

County Hospital

The Hospital Administrator is responsible for the efficient operation of the hospital.

One of the primary concerns of the Administrator is the well-being of the patient and this is his goal. Working under the policy-making direction of the County Board of Supervisors, the Hospital Administrator, with the Medical Director, controls the varied activities of the hospital. He coordinates the work of medical, nursing, technical, clerical and maintenance staffs, and also is responsible for the sound fiscal operation of the hospital, the purchase of major equipment and medical supplies, and the hiring of key personnel. The Hospital Administrator must prepare the operating budget for the hospital and submit this budget to the Board of Supervisors for approval.

The hospital belongs to the American Hospital Association, the Association of Western Hospitals, and the California Hospital Association. The Hospital Administrator attends the meetings of these groups, and also meetings of various local groups. Attending conventions is of particular importance, for here he sees exhibits of the latest hospital equipment and learns how others are solving their problems.

The Hospital Administrator must establish and maintain cooperative working relations with employees, county officials and the public.

Public Welfare

The Solano County Public Welfare Department is responsible under State law for the administration of a number of social services under supervision of the State Department of Social Welfare. The department administers the following programs of assistance and related services: (1) Old Age Security—Financial assistance and social services to needy eligible persons 65 and over; (2) Aid to Families with Dependent Children—Financial aid and social services to families with needy children who are deprived through absence, incapacity or unemployment of a parent; (3) Aid to Disabled—Financial aid and services to needy disabled individuals 18 or over; (4) Aid to Blind—Financial aid and services to needy blind persons 16 or over; (5) Aid to Potentially Self-Supporting Blind—Financial aid service assistance for a limited number of blind persons who have a potential for self support and a feasible plan for achieving this; (6) Prevention of Blindness—A surgical and medical treatment program for prevention of blindness or restoration of eyesight to persons otherwise eligible for Old Age Security, Aid to Disabled or Aid to Blind; (7) Medical Assistance to the Aged—A program of financial assistance designed to meet the cost of hospital and nursing home care and related services for aged persons whose resources are unable to provide for these expenses; (8) Public Assistance Medical Care—A broad program of out-patient medical and dental care for recipients of public assistance; (9) Adoption—A program whose aim is to provide suitable permanent homes to children who have been relinquished by their natural parents. This program also helps meet the needs of couples who have no children of their own; (10) Boarding Home Licensing—The department is an agent of the State assigned the responsibility of licensing boarding homes for the aged and for children; (11) Child Welfare Services—Provides for placement of children (including Dependent Children of the Court) in foster homes, and for continued supervision of these children while they are in foster care; (12) General Relief—

The general welfare for the citizens of the County is shown in the deep concern for the individual's need.



This is the only aid program in which county administration is not supervised by the state. This is a limited program, providing assistance to certain needy persons not qualifying for another type of aid.

The welfare department currently employs 123 persons. In addition to an Adult Services Division and a Family Services Division, there is an Administrative Services Division, a Community Work-Training Unit, and a Staff Development Supervisor. In July, 1965, financial aid was extended to approximately 7100 persons in 3540 Solano County families.

Health Department

The Solano County Health Department is an integral part of the county government. It is an autonomous unit of the California State Health Department from which it receives advisory and consultative support on request. Operational assistance from them is available under condition of disasters or epidemics of such magnitude that it would be beyond the capabilities of the County Health Department staff or that may endanger the health of surrounding counties.

The purpose of the modern health department can be briefly summarized as follows: "the art and science of maintaining the health and well being of the people through organized community effort" or "the prevention of diseases—prolonging life—promoting physical and mental health." To accomplish this mission, the Solano County Health Department is organized to give six primary services under the administration of the county health officer. Under this administration, there is a total of thirty-five employees.

Six basic services are: (1) Generalized public health nursing; (2) Environmental sanitation; (3) Public health laboratory; (4) Communicable disease control; (5) Vital Statistics and (6) Health education.

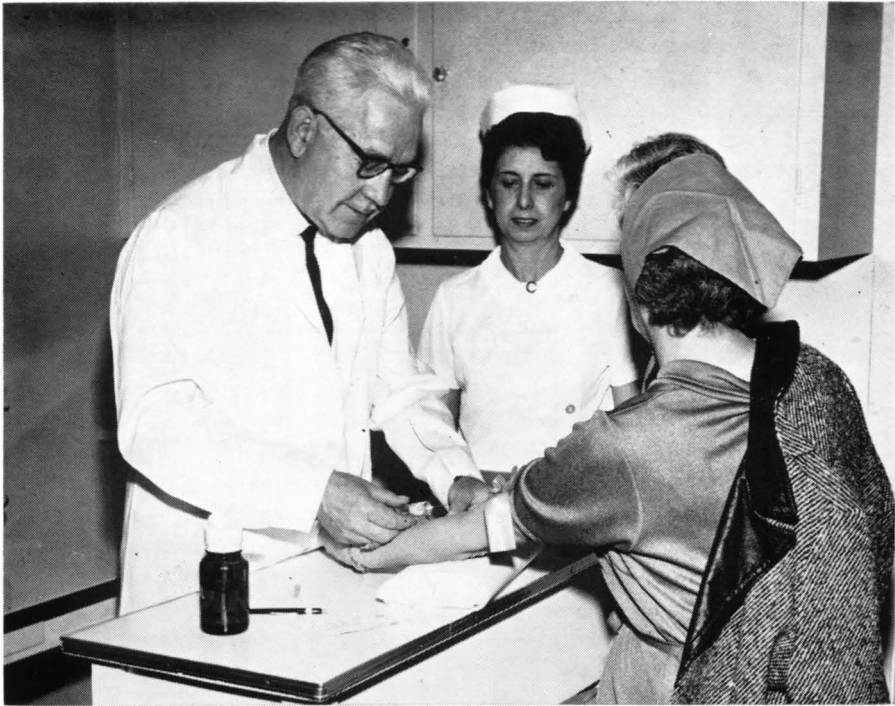
The office of administration coordinates all the services of the health department; provides liaison with both official and non-official agencies; investigates communicable disease; operates well baby clinics, venereal disease clinics and other special clinics, as Crippled Children Services, Tuberculosis and Family Planning Clinics.

The personnel consists of the health officer, assistant health officer, administrative secretary and seven and one half additional clerks who provide service to the public health, nursing, sanitation, vital statistics, communicable disease and laboratory sections.

Nursing, Section 1: The public health nursing section has a complement of eleven nurses, including a director and assistant. This section provides staffing for all clinic operations and home visiting activity. The public health nurse's work centers on the family. She serves them in the medical roles of nurse and teacher of health. These activities are conducted with community groups, families through home visits and individual or personal interviews.

Three public health nurses are assigned to the upper county area for public health nursing service and the operation of the well baby and immunization clinics in Fairfield, Vacaville, Dixon and Rio Vista. Five public health nurses serve Vallejo, Benicia and Suisun. One clinic nurse serves the Vallejo office.

Sanitation, Section 2: "Cleanliness is next to godliness" could well be the



Immunization Clinics conducted regularly in various areas of the County are only one phase of the Health Department's work.

motto of the sanitation section. Eight inspectors, including the director, make up the staff.

These men stand guard over the environmental factors which may contribute to disease. Their supervision touches the lives of every family in the county. They perform inspections of food processing, restaurant sanitation, surveillance of drinking water, sewage and drainage disposal, housing, rabies control and the pollution of our water areas. In addition, routine inspection for safety and cleanliness of school facilities and cafeterias as well as all public swimming pools.

One specialist provides rodent control inspection and eradication for consultation with property owners. Rabies clinics are held at periodic intervals during the year.

During the summer season, recreational areas and public swimming pools are given routine inspections. There is close liaison with the Department of Education in maintaining a high level of safety and sanitation in their facilities and cafeteria food handling service.

In 1964 twenty thousand three hundred twenty-one (20,321) inspection services, telephone and office conferences were performed in the county.

Laboratory Service, Section 3: No health department could function without adequate public health laboratory facilities. This section employs two professional microbiologists and one laboratory assistant and provides a great

variety of tests varying from that of confirming the presence of disease to the safety of the environment in which we all live.

They may be called upon to determine contamination of our food processing, milk supply, the cleanliness of our eating establishments, the pollution of drinking water and swimming pools. The requests for laboratory service arise from health department clinics, the county hospital, physicians and veterinarians, and private laboratories. Consultations are frequently requested of the laboratory personnel and the health officers in reference to disease potential and interpretation of laboratory tests.

Some of the tests commonly requested are: Throat cultures, venereal disease specimens and blood tests, sputum examination for tuberculosis, bacteriology of intestinal diseases, examination and cultures for fungus infection and animal brain examination for rabies. The total laboratory procedures done per year exceeds 15,000. 125 to 150 milk samples are analyzed per month. Brain examinations for animal rabies are expected to exceed 150 for 1965.

Statistics and Communicable Disease Control, Sections 4 and 5: The vital statistics section has for its function the collection of all health and communicable disease data. Birth and death certificates are compiled and filed from which official copies may be obtained for use by authorized persons. Communicable and certain reportable diseases are recorded from reports sent in by physicians, hospitals, and schools. This data is then available for morbidity and mortality and analyses. From the data collected, periodic reports are required to be forwarded to the State Health Department.

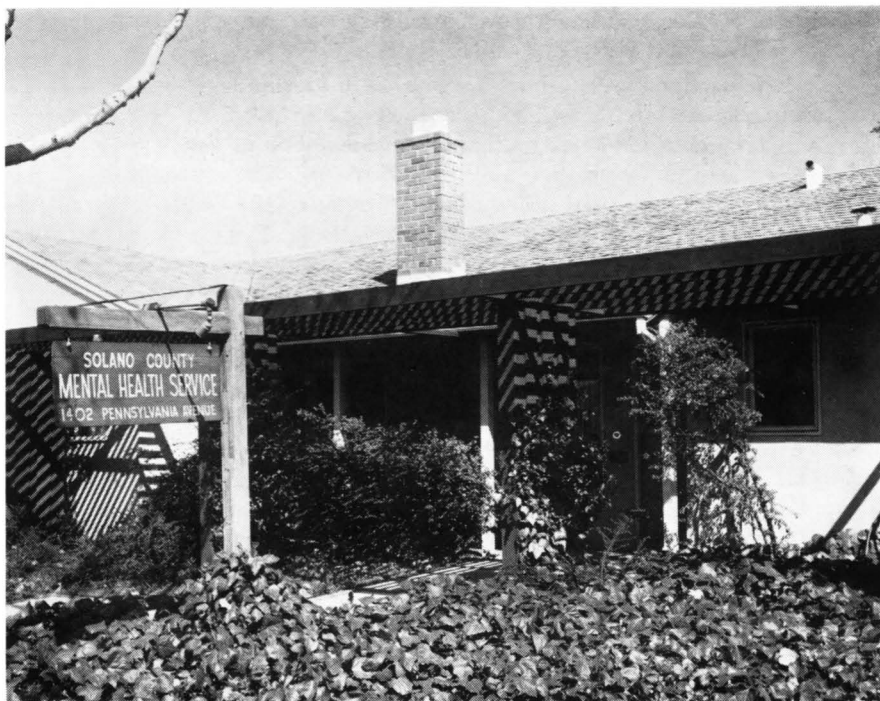
Analyses of data is made and presented as graphs and charts for demonstration purposes within the local health department.

Clinics. The Solano County Health Department operates by its own staff thirteen clinics held throughout the county with a total of thirty-three sessions per month.

Six well baby clinic sessions are held in Vallejo, two in Benicia and one each in Dixon, Rio Vista, Vacaville and Fairfield. Those of Dixon and Rio Vista combine immunization services. Three immunization clinics are organized with six sessions per month. One Venereal Disease Clinic of twelve sessions per month is held in Vallejo; also, a Tuberculin Skin Test Clinic of two sessions per month to detect infection of tuberculosis.

There are additional specialty clinics for which administration and clinic personnel are provided by the health department. These are for the Crippled Children's Service, Rheumatic Fever and Heart Disease, Orthopedic, Cerebral Palsy, Otology Clinics and Orthodontia. A chest clinic for tuberculosis control is held twice a month. Specialty board-qualified physicians for the above named clinics are employed on a per clinic basis to conduct the clinics.

More than seven thousand two hundred persons sought service from *all* clinics of the Solano County Health Department and six thousand twenty-four home visits were made by the public health nurses in the past year. With increasing population in our county the services of the Health Department will be in ever increasing demand.



Solano County Mental Health Department

Mental Health

Community psychiatry is currently undergoing rapid changes and advancement in California to where it is becoming a major part of local public health endeavors. Solano County's program starting in Fairfield as a small all-purpose out-patient psychiatric clinic, in 1960, has now advanced to where a full range of services, including intensive care units will become available in both Vallejo and Fairfield during the 1965-66 fiscal year. Solano Mental Health Services were initiated under county auspices in 1960. Recognizing the high incidence of emotional disturbances and mental illness, as well as the high cost of psychiatric treatment, the State of California has provided local government a feasible means of implementing local mental health services since 1957. This is a cost-sharing plan known as the Short-Doyle Program. At the present time the state reimburses the county approximately 75% of the cost of the local services.

Local Mental Health Services have as their goal, not only the diagnosis and treatment of illness, but education and prevention as well.

Mental Health services available in Solano County are as follows: (1) Clinical Services: These are available to all residents of Solano County for whom private psychiatric treatment is not financially feasible. Fees are charged based on the family's ability to pay and may be waived when indicated.

A staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers and psychi-

atric nurses provide counseling, psychiatric diagnosis and treatment to children, families, couples and individual adults.

A. Outpatient Services: Clinics are located in Fairfield and Vallejo. Anyone may seek assistance on his own or, if he prefers, may ask for a referral through his family physician, minister, or other professional person. Patients and families will be seen as soon as possible after they first call. While patients who suffer from major mental illnesses are a primary responsibility of the program they do not make up a majority of the people seeking help. Typical of the complaints for which assistance is sought are personality problems, neurotic and psychosomatic symptoms, disturbed family relationship as well as developmental problems, and learning problems in children.

B. Day Hospital Services (Fairfield and Vallejo): Patients undergoing great emotional stress may be offered daily supervision, guidance and treatment in day hospitals which are extensions of the outpatient clinics. Group social workers, psychiatric nurses and occupational therapists under the supervision of psychiatrists carry out a therapeutic regimen during the daytime working hours, five days weekly for patients in addition to their individual appointments. The same staff person will manage the individual's treatment throughout.

C. Night Hospital (Fairfield only): The Mental Health Service contracts with a private hospital for care of patients overnight. Patients who attend the day hospital for whom returning home evenings and weekends is not indicated can remain overnight, Saturdays and Sundays in the hospital.

(2) Consultations to physicians, ministers, lawyers, schools, welfare case workers, probation officers, public health nurses, etc. through regularly prepared programs as well as on an on-call basis.

In addition community educational programs are set up from time to time. Organizations which would like to arrange for speakers from mental health staff are welcome to call the director and discuss the program they have in mind.

Mosquito Abatement District

The duties of the Mosquito Abatement District, under the guidance of a Board of Trustees and within the law as outlined in the Mosquito Abatement Act, include taking all necessary or proper steps for the extermination of mosquitoes and abating as nuisances all stagnant pools of water and other breeding places for mosquitoes.

Public Works

One of the major departments of Solano County government is the Public Works Department. Community progress is aided immensely by the public facilities and services provided by this department.

The Road Division constructs and maintains some 700 miles of county owned roads in addition to numerous bridges. The entire system is financed through the State and Federal gasoline tax, and a local road tax.

The Building and Grounds Division constructs and maintains twenty-eight buildings owned and used by the various county agencies.

The Public Works Department also checks construction plans, approves records of surveys and performs many other functions that assist community development.

County Office of Education

The County Superintendent of Schools is the administrative head of the county schools system which is made up of a number of autonomous individual school districts, each with its own governing board and chief administrator. He serves in the dual capacity of an officer of the State and as the head of the Department of County Government. As a State officer he is responsible for the coordination of the educational program among the school districts of the county by providing professional services to promote reasonable uniformity, and where possible, to provide educational programs through joint effort by the different districts that in most cases would not be possible on an individual district basis. In addition, he is responsible for providing direct services including supervision to the smaller districts and the operation of special classes for handicapped children not served otherwise.

As an elected head of the Department of County Government he is responsible for the performance of certain legal duties, including the processing of the district warrants and maintaining records for each district in the county, calling and conducting school district elections, and maintaining a file of school district employees.

The County Office of Education is financed in three ways (1) State apportionment to the County School Service Fund; (2) Support from the county tax structure to pay for housing and certain business operations of the county

Solano County Board of Education meets in regular session on the first and third Wednesday's of each month.





Vision and Hearing Screening is one of the services provided all children in Solano County

office; (3) Contract support with individual districts to pay for services that are provided through a cooperative effort of two or more school districts.

County Board of Education: The elective County Board of Education is the policy-making body for the county school system. The seven members of this board reside in and are elected by the voters in the different Board of Education Districts. These districts are similar, but are not exactly the same, as the supervisorial districts. The functions of this body are similar to those of a district board in the area of policy making, approval of budgets, and approval of certain curriculum materials. The operation of this board is financed by the County General Fund.

Special Education: The County Office of Education supervises special classes for the mentally retarded and also certain other classes for the physically handicapped.

Solano County Committee on School District Organization: This Committee is a representative body elected by representatives from the different school districts in the county. The County Superintendent acts as Secretary to this committee and provides necessary information and research. The function of this committee is related to making recommendations for changes in school district organization, such as the completion of a Master Plan for the County which is required by the law. They also become involved in school district boundary changes.

Planning Commission

The California State Planning Law requires that each county shall establish a Planning Commission whose primary duty is "the preparation and adoption of a comprehensive long-term general plan." It is the stated intention of this law that the master or general plan is to "serve as a pattern and guide for the orderly physical growth and development" of the county and as a "basis for the efficient expenditure of its funds."

The Solano County Planning Commission has three distinct levels of responsibility in carrying out the above duties. At the first level, the Commission plans and coordinates development in the unincorporated area comprising over 90 percent of the land in the county. At the second level, the Commission works with cities and other county jurisdictions as a central, intermediate agency, aiding in the integrating of plans throughout the county. At the third level, the Commission represents the interest of the entire county by participating in planning decisions affecting inter-county, regional and state development.

As an advisory, quasi judicial and recommending body to the Solano County Board of Supervisors, the Commission utilizes many tools in carrying out its functions, including research, coordination, plan preparation and plan implementation. Through land-use planning, recreational planning and the review of public and private development, the County Planning Commission seeks to anticipate the growth and change that occur in a rapidly urbanizing environment. After conducting technical studies and holding public hearings to determine the opinions of citizens, agencies and officials concerned, the Commission recommends plans, policy and courses of action upon matters affecting the physical development of the county.

Effectuation of the policies established in the general plan is accomplished through the administration of the Zoning Ordinance and applicable codes regulating the use of buildings, structures and land, as between agricultural, industry, business, residential and other purposes. The goal of the Commission in this respect is to implement the general plan by protecting the established character and social and economic values of the county so that it may develop in an orderly manner, eliminate conflicting and uneconomic patterns of land use and stimulate growth patterns that place land uses in proper relation to each other.

The County Planning Commission is served by a professional and clerical staff of seven employees headed by the Planning Director, who also acts as secretary to the Commission. The staff provides the Commission with research, analysis, reports, processing of applications and recommendations on matters within its jurisdiction. The Director, as department head, organizes and directs the work of the Planning, Zoning, Building and Secretarial sections of the department.

Solano County has grown in population from 40,800 in 1930 to an estimated 170,000 residents in 1966. The projected population by 1986 is an estimated 307,000. Keeping abreast of current and advanced trends in planning, in order to provide for these new citizens, is the responsibility of the Commission. Without active community participation, the Commission would be unable to carry out the intent of the State Planning Law establishing this agency, or be able to perform efficiently as an arm of county government.

Veterans Service Office

The function of the Solano County Veterans Service Office is to assist veterans and their dependents in securing benefits from the Federal Government, State of California and the county, to which they may be entitled under certain laws. This office is authorized under Article 4, Section 970, 971, 972, and 973 of the Military and Veterans Code of the State of California. Of the 58 counties in California 54 have County Veterans Service Offices. The counties not having such offices are San Francisco, Alameda, Alpine and two counties Yuba-Sutter have combined to form one office.

The offices were authorized by the State Legislature after World War II to assist the many veterans of that war and of the Korean Conflict in securing their entitlement to benefits, which they have earned by their participation in these conflicts as provided by the Congress and the State Legislature. The Veterans Administration, an agency of the Federal Government, cannot by law prosecute claims against itself and this is largely the reason for the existence of these offices. We receive a grant from the State of California to assist in the cost of the operation of this department and are audited four times a year by the California Department of Veterans Affairs.

There are several thousand benefits to which a veteran and/or his dependents are entitled to receive but only a few of the more important ones will be mentioned here. From the Federal Government a veteran may receive the following benefits: pension for non-service incurred disabilities upon retirement, compensate for service-incurred disabilities, insurance, farm and home loans, educational assistance, burial benefits and hospitalization. From the State of California he may be entitled to Cal-Vet Farm and Home Loans, educational assistance, civil service preference and he may be eligible to enter the State Veterans Home near Napa. From the county he may receive tax exemption on his property and civil service preference. In the event of the death of the veteran many benefits are provided the widow and children such as compensation or pension payments. On March 3, 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the "Cold War GI Bill" into law. This provides continual benefits such as Education, Farm and Home Loans, Civil Service Preference and other benefits for peacetime veterans who have served since January 31, 1955 to the present or who will serve in the Armed Forces in the future. All of these benefits this department directly or indirectly assists the veteran or his dependents in securing from the appropriate government agency.

In this county we have a full-time staff of three plus one part-time clerk. There are approximately 20,000 veterans in this county not including their dependents. The main office of this department is located in the Veterans Memorial Building, 444 Alabama Street, Vallejo. An office in Vacaville is located in the Veterans Memorial Building and is open on Tuesdays only from 1:30 to 3:00. An office in Fairfield is located in the basement of the County Court House and is open on Thursdays only from 10:00 to 12:00 and from 12:30 to 2:00. As more and more veterans move to Solano County the operations of this department will require expansion of service to Vacaville and Fairfield.

During the past fiscal year this department was responsible for securing benefits for the veterans and/or their dependents of this county in the amount of \$740,163.02 at a cost of \$19,164.36 to the people of this county.

Solano County

A Yearly Sample Budget

TABLE I
Consolidated
Budget Summary

	Approved Budget Requirements	Estimated Amount Available Without Current Tax Levy	Estimated Amount To Be Raised By Property Taxes	Estimated Amount To Be Raised On Unsecured Roll	Estimated Amount To Be Raised On Secured Roll
Budget of General County	\$16,054,310.39	\$11,035,689.80	\$ 5,018,620.59	\$268,313.85	\$ 4,750,306.74
Budget of Districts governed through Board of Supervisors	2,643,257.30	2,257,126.23	386,131.07	26,158.00	359,973.07
Budget of Districts governed through Local Boards	2,177,289.00	1,048,242.26	1,129,046.74	38,074.00	1,090,972.74
School Districts and Education	23,891,858.00	16,490,106.00	7,401,752.00	458,244.00	6,943,508.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$44,766,714.69	\$30,831,164.29	\$13,935,550.40	\$790,789.85	\$13,144,760.55

*This brochure was prepared by Wilmere Jordan Neitzel, Elementary Consultant,
Solano County Office of Education, Fred G. McCombs, Superintendent.*

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